Newport Mercury.

HOPE

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

☞Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

The Mercury, Good Cheer or Country Home, all for the price of one paper.

Last year we made arrangements with the publishers of the above papers so that, at considerable expense to ourselves, we furnished the Good Cheer and the MERCURY for the price of the MERCURY. We have enlarged the plan this year so that the subscriber can have either paper he chooses with the MERCURY for the price of one paper; the other paper will be furnished at half publication price, or twenty-five cents a year. The papers will be mailed to any address free of expense. These papers are each large twenty page monthlies and are edited by some of the best writers in the country.

This offer of ours is only for those who pay for their paper STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. By that we mean precisely what we say, for unless our customers come down with their money at the beginning of the year we cannot afford this large extra outlay for their benefit.

This offer will hold good only to the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY. Those who pay after that date will be obliged to pay an extra price if they wish the extra papers. Please bear this in mind. The time allowed is ample to give every subscriber on our list a chance to avail himself of our offer if he wishes to do so.

Persons whose year commences at any other time than January, can by paying what is due up to January 1st, and then paying one year in advance from that date avail themselves of our offer. Therefore during the next two months no one need be shut out.

Mr. John McLennon, who has removed to Maine, was given a farewell social at Odd Fellows Hall New Year's eve by Mrs. Bellman and other friends. A handsome gold watch, with locket and guard were presented to him as a token of the esteem in which he is held here.

An upright piano manufactured by J. P. Hale & Co., New York; has been added to the furnishing of the vestry of the First Baptist meeting house, since the coming in of the new year. It will be used in the Sunday school, and in the evening services.

The Sunday school of the Second Baptist church presented their superintendent, Mr. Edward P. Marsh, with a handsome work in three volumes as a token of appreciation of his good work.

Mr. J. Martin Barney, formerly of Middletown and well known in Newport, is superintendent of the Swamp Angel and Golden Bull Mining Company with an office at Lowell Hill, California.

The many friends of Capt. John W. Downing in this city, will regret to learn that he is still confined to his home by serious illness. He has been confined for many weeks.

H. F. Barnard, late proprietor of the United States Hotel in this city but now of the Mansion House at North Adams, Mass., has been in town this week.

Rev. Father Curley of this city, recently ordained priest, has been appointed an assistant to Rev. Father Gibson at Crompton.

The organist and choir of St. Mary's church were handsomely entertained by Rev. Father Grace, D. D., Wednesday evening.

David W. Weeden, formerly of this city, now of the Providence postoffice, paid his Newport friends a visit this week.

Messrs. Slocum & Black have had their market on Thames street provided with a new and handsome front this week.

St. Andrews Society of this city will celebrate Bobbie Burns' birthday on the 25th inst., with a grand social.

Mr. George Eddy made a flying business trip to Chicago, last week.

Financial Embarrassment of Mr. Albert Hammett.

On Saturday last Mr. Albert Hammett, for many years one of the leading lumber dealers of Newport, called a meeting of his creditors and informed them that in view of the failure of Mr. Ezra D. Fogg, for whom he had endorsed largely, he should be obliged to suspend payment. A meeting of the creditors was held later and Mr. Hammett made a statement of his liabilities and assets, as follows: Total liabilities $100,800; total assets $72,000; liabilities outside of real estate mortgages $70,000; assets outside of real estate $42,000. A committee consisting of Messrs. A. C. Titus and Gardiner B. Reynolds was appointed to examine his assets and report the value of his lumber etc. at an adjourned meeting of the creditors to be held in Providence next Tuesday, and also to report to the creditors how much Mr. Hammett can pay on a dollar. It is believed that an amicable settlement will be made without difficulty, and that Mr. Hammett will be able to continue his business. Mr. Hammett's failure has been brought about by depression in stock, heavy losses, and failures of others, principally Mr. Ezra D. Fogg, who carried on several lumber establishments. There has been no assignment made and no attachment put upon Mr. Hammett's property. Mr. Hammett's creditors and the public believe that Mr. Hammett's embarrassment has been brought on by no fault of his own, and that he will pay his indebtedness so far as he is able, in all probability satisfactory arrangements will be made on Tuesday, and Mr. Hammett be able to continue his business as usual. The liabilities in this city are about $11,000.

Mr. George F. Daniels, late of the United States Hotel in this city, has accepted the position of clerk at the Perry House and entered upon his duties on Wednesday. With the exception of one season, which was spent in a hotel at Nantasket, Mr. Daniels has been at the United States Hotel eight years, during which time he has made many friends, both among the citizens and the traveling public, all of whom will be pleased to learn of his present engagement.

The annual installation of officers of Court Wanton 6979, A. O. F., took place on Tuesday evening. Previous to the installation, brother William Sharples was presented by the members with a District Deputy's sash. The ceremony of installation was performed by District Chief Ranger Burke, District Secretary Lee and District Herald Sharples. After business a happy social time was spent ending with the usual Foresters Fire.

The weather in the early part of this week has been exceedingly mild for January. Up to Thursday, the farmers on the island were in many places doing their plowing, which is an unusual thing for this season of the year. Thursday morning the cold spell set in and the thermometer reached as low as ten degrees. It is needless to say that the ploughing has ceased for the present.

The recently elected officers of Rhode Island Lodge No. 12, I. O. of O. F., were duly installed Monday evening by District Deputy Grand Master Henry T. Easton, assisted by Grand Warden G. H. Kelley, Grand Secretary A. J. Ward, Grand Treasurer J. A. Allen, Grand Guard C. Barker, Grand Chaplain J. T. Delano and Grand Marshal J. E. Weaver.

Greene Bros., Church st., have an important announcement in another column. Their machinery is all new and their work is as good as that turned out by any other establishment in New England. All those contemplating building houses will find it to their advantage to get their prices before contracting elsewhere.

The members of the choir and Sunday School of Rev. Mr. Jeter's church will give a concert and exhibition in Odd Fellows Hall Thursday evening, January 28. The programme of exercises is an excellent one. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had of the members of the choir.

A New Year's praise service will be held in the Union Congregational Church Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock, as the fitting close of a series of ten plain talks which have been delivered by the pastor. Subject: "Praise for Blessings."

Owing to the severe storm Monday night, Old Colony steamer Providence did not reach here from New York till noon Tuesday, and the Bristol postponed her Monday night's trip out till Tuesday morning.

The first scup of the season of 1886 could have been seen at the fish market, of T. J. Lee, on Wednesday last. He came ashore at or near the Life Saving Station, chilled, but in good condition.

The sixth social of the Argyle Club was given Wednesday evening under the management of Messrs. Arthur Brightman and Albert Cowle, and it was a very enjoyable affair.

Death of Herbert A. Peckham.

Herbert A., oldest son of Felix A. and Sarah B. H. Peckham of Middletown, who went to Colorado in October last for his health, died in Denver on Thursday of this week. Up to within a very fews days of his death none but the most encouraging accounts were received from him and his relatives and friends had the most sanguine hopes of his complete recovery until on Monday last, when a telegram announcing the sudden change for the worse was received. His brother Benjamin accompanied him to Colorado and was with him to the last. He is expected here with the body the last of next week.

The deceased was only 24 years of age and his many manly virtues had won for him the esteem and good will of a wide circle of friends. At the time of going West he was librarian of Trinity church Sunday School and a bugler in the Newport Artillery Company. Though of retiring nature and much given to home he always took a lively interest in public affairs and was a most promising young man. Two years ago he was chosen to represent his native town in the Republican State Convention at Providence.

St. George's Chapel.

The services of the first Sunday of the New Year, were very largely attended at St. George's Chapel. The "Feast of the Epiphany" was also observed on Wednesday at eleven o'clock. This new church is still without carpets, cushions and yet presents a very attractive appearance, especially at night, with its brilliant electric light. The furniture is handsome and church like, and manufactured entirely of white ash. The pews are of modern style and very comfortable. The choir consists of a double quartette, accompanied by a small organ, and the music though plain is sweet and devotional. The Rector delivered a sermon upon the reciprocal relations of pastor and parishioners, and was eloquent and impressive. A warm welcome is extended to all persons who feel disposed to attend the services, and courteous ushers will provide seats for them.

It is hoped that in the near future, the tower will be completed, which will thus cause the church to be an ornament to the vicinity where it is so pleasantly located.

Ordination and Installation.

Channing Memorial church was the scene of a most interesting and beautiful service Wednesday, the occasion being the ordination and installation of Rev. John W. Day of Woburn, Mass., recently called to the pastorate of the Channing. The church was handsomely decorated about the chancel with plants and flowers and presented a very pleasing appearance. After the voluntary, the invocation was delivered by Rev. Wm. H. Lyon and Rev. J. C. Jaynes read passages of Scripture. A hymn by the late Chas. T. Brooks was then sung, followed by an able and appropriate sermon by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. The ordaining prayer was made by Rev. Francis G. Peabody and the charge given by Rev. Augustus Woodbury. Rev. Charles F. Russell extended the right hand of fellowship and the laying on of hands was by Rev. Messrs. Hale and Peabody. Rev. Chas. W. Wendte, late pastor of the church, delivered the charge to the people and Rev. Wm. S. Lawrence made the closing prayer.

Aquidneck Agricultural Society.

At the annual meeting of the Aquidneck Agricultural Society Saturday morning, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. Benjamin Greene.
Vice Presidents—Governor Wetmore, John F. Chase, John P. Sanborn, James Anthony, Nathaniel Peckham.
Secretary and Treasurer—John J. Peckham.
Executive Committee—Mayor Franklin, John H. Chase, William O. Greene, John Black, A. A. Brown, Col. Melville Bull, C. H. Congdon, George V. Wilbor, William Sisson, George H. Coggeshall, George Lawton, Asa B. Anthony, W. J. Underwood, Charles C. Slocum, John J. Flood, Elijah Anthony, Col. A. C. Landers, F. M. Ware, Benjamin Howland, Edward Almy, Henry Anthony, George C. Carr, Thomas Burlingham, Henry Bull, Jr., John J. Carry, George P. Lawton, George A. Weaver, W. A. Peckham, William A. Barker, General Arnold L. Burdick, Frank W. Andrews.
Track Committee—John Black, William A. Peckham, Francis M. Ware.
Auditors—Col. A. C. Landers, Col. W. J. Landers.
General Superintendent—Col. M. Bull.
Assistant Superintendent—John Black.
Superintendent of fair house—James Anthony.

It was then voted to hold a winter fair, and the following committee were chosen to make full arrangements for the same:

President—Governor Wetmore.
Vice Presidents—Theo. K. Gibbs, J. P. Kernochan and Ex-Mayor Franklin.
General Superintendent—Col. A. C. Landers.
Secretary and Treasurer—John J. Peckham.
Executive Committee—W. O. Greene, George P. Lawton, A. C. Landers, Melville Bull, F. M. Ware, Benjamin Howland, John Black, W. A. Peckham, John J. Carry, James Anthony, John J. Peckham, John Gilpin, Thomas Burlingham, John P. Sanborn, A. A. Brown, W. J. Cozzens, A. L. Burdick, W. L. Sisson, Edward Almy, Elijah Anthony, Asa B. Anthony, John F. Chase, Nathaniel Peckham.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Newport Medical Society.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Medical Society, held January 6th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. Rankin.
Vice President—Dr. Francis.
Secretary—Dr. Leroyd.
Treasurer—Dr. Rives.
Librarian—Dr. Kenefick.
Curator—Dr. Sears.

No Contract Yet.

The New Bedford Weekly Mercury of the 6th instant says: "The consolidated New Bedford, Vineyard & Nantucket Steamboat Company has contracted with the Pusey & Jones Co., of Wilmington, Del., to build a steamboat to run between this city and Nantucket. The boat will be named the Nantucket, and will be 200 feet long, 32 feet wide and 10 feet 6 inches deep, and will draw 4½ feet of water. She will have an engine with 48 inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. The steamer will have all the modern improvements, and white oak, hackmetack, and hard pine will be extensively used in her construction. She is to be completed June 15th, in ample time for next season's business. She will be twenty feet longer and 4 feet wider than the Martha's Vineyard."

The Republican Standard, published in New Bedford, on the 7th instant, published the statement, verbatim.

The New Bedford correspondent of the Providence Daily Journal says she is to be an iron boat, and the New York Herald says in alluding to the same boat: "The Cape Cod Steamboat Company has contracted with Pusey & Jones, of Wilmington, Del., for the construction of a wooden side-wheel steamboat, 190 feet long, 32 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with a lever beam engine to run from New Bedford to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. The boat is to be completed by the middle of June."

In relation to this steamboat the facts are that the Old Colony Steamboat Company are talking of building a steamboat for this route but up to this time they have made no contract for her. We have hoped that she would be built in Newport.

The Police.

Several important changes have been made in the police ordinance by the new City Council and the offices of Detective, Lieutenant and Roundsman are abolished. There are now three sergeants of police, however, instead of one as heretofore and the duties originally belonging to the lieutenant will be performed by two of these officers, one being in charge during each night watch. This will give the Captain of police more freedom which is very desirable for the good conduct of the night force. Mr. Henry E. Turner, Jr., who was elected Chief of police in place of City Marshal Congdon, is at the head of the department and will be in charge during the day.

His Honor Mayor Powel addressed the force at the Station house Wednesday evening in a very impressive manner, convincing all present that it will be to their interest to do their duty at all times and under all circumstances.

Two Veteran Policemen.

Among the members of the old police force who failed of re-appointment this year are Detective E. S. Hammond and Benjamin Holland, whose offices were abolished. We make special mention of these two because of their long connection with the service. Captain Hammond joined the Newport police in July, 1865, after his return from the war, and continued in the service until the present time. For many years, until elected to the office of Detective which was created last year, he filled the position Captain of Police. Probably there is no man more familiar with police matters or better known in police departments throughout the country than Captain Hammond, and his worst enemies have never doubted his ability as an officer.

Lieutenant Holland has been an active member of the force for a quarter of a century, about twenty years of which time has been spent in the office as lieutenant, and in all this time he has never been suspended or even reprimanded for neglect of duty. The present police station has been built during his long term of service and he has seen the force grow from two or three men to its present size and efficiency.

Both these men have grown old in the business and now when incapacitated for any other work it seems hard to cast them off with scarcely a "thank you."

Real Estate Sales.

The heirs of the late F. N. Cottrell and others, have sold through Daniel Watson, about thirty-six acres of land near the Ocean Highlands in Jamestown to Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., and wife for $15,000.

Christian F. Johnson has sold 5000 square feet of land on Clinton street to A. Prescott Baker for $1, etc.

Jethro Peckham has sold through Daniel Watson about seven and a half acres of land situated on Aquidneck ave., Middletown, to John S. White of New York for $800 per acre.

Superintendent J. Martin Barney's pointer pup "Tom Pinch" won the Derby in the recent Pacific Coast Field Trials, a full account of which appears in the Forest and Stream.

Mr. W. A. Jurgens of this city, has gone to Germany on a visit to the home of his nativity.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

Its Inauguration on Monday—Mayor Powel's Inaugural Address in Full—Organization of the City Council After a Protracted Dead Lock in the Common Council.

The new city government was duly inaugurated for 1886 on Monday afternoon at two o'clock. Hon. Robert S. Franklin, the retiring mayor, administered the oath of office to his successor, Hon. John Hare Powel, with the following brief remarks:

Gentlemen of the City Council:

We are convened this afternoon, agreeable to adjournment, for the purpose of organizing the municipal government for 1886. Before retiring from the position to which I have been called for four successive terms by the partiality of my fellow citizens, I shall make no valedictory remarks, but simply thank you, gentlemen, for the courtesy I have received from you, not only as your presiding officer but in all our social relations.

His Honor Mayor Powel then took the chair with the following appropriate reply:

In receiving the office of Chief Executive of this city at your hands, I do so with a full consciousness of the responsibility of the charge that I assume, and am aware that I cannot fill the position that you vacate. It would, indeed, be well for the city, did I in some degree possess your financial and business ability and your knowledge of municipal affairs. I must, necessarily, appear, and be, at a great disadvantage owing to my lack of training on these points; and I can only hope, by diligence, to acquire such knowledge as may fit me for my duties, and enable me to perform what may be required of me in such manner that the interests of the city may not suffer at my hands. The man who lays down a position of trust, and not he that assumes it, is the one to be most heartily congratulated in my opinion. I thank you, sir, most sincerely for your good wishes.

Members-elect of the City Council were sworn in by City Clerk Wm. G. Stevens as follows, the new members being indicated by the asterisk: First Ward—Alderman William Hamilton*, Councilmen John D. Pike, Wm. H. Bliss*; Second Ward—Alderman Thomas Peckham*, Councilmen Charles H. Lawton, Wm A Peckham*; Third Ward—Alderman Edward Newton*, Councilmen Nathan Barker, Harwood E. Read*; Fourth Ward—Alderman Wm. O. Greene*, Councilmen Wm. M. Austin, John Waters*; Fifth Ward—Alderman John G. Weaver*, Councilmen D. E. Sullivan, Patrick J. Boyle*; Alderman at Large Jere W. Horton*. William G. Stevens was re-elected City Clerk. Rev. Geo. J. Magill offered the prayer. His Honor Mayor Powel then delivered his inaugural address which was as follows:

Gentlemen of the City Council:

In assuming the office of Mayor of this city, and undertaking to see to the enforcement of its laws and ordinances, I feel a great weight of responsibility to be assumed by me, unexperienced as I am in all such matters. I fear that I have but little to offer my fellow citizens, in return for the confidence expressed by them towards me, except a most honest and sincere desire, and intention, to do my whole duty by them, as far as in me lies, and to try to serve the interests of all impartially. I need not tell you that I have not sought to be placed in the position in which I appear today; and still less need I assure you that being placed where I am—by the will of the people of this city—I will do my uttermost to carry out the laws, and do all and everything, to the best of my abilities, for the welfare and best interests of this city, as a whole. It may be, that in my very ignorance of municipal affairs I have one point in my favor, namely, I have no enemies to punish, or friends to reward, and I can feel, as I look around me, that I stand amidst a body of friends, for I can honestly and truly say, that I have nothing but kindly feelings toward every man here, and I sincerely trust that the same may be the case on your part towards me, and that, after faithfully working together for a year for the mutual interests of us all, the welfare of this city as a whole, you may all look upon me as, more than ever, a friend on the day that I turn over my office to my successor.

This being my initial attempt at municipal affairs, I hardly imagine that a regular inaugural with a report of the condition of the several departments of the city is either expected or required from me, as you will shortly receive the reports from the various heads of the several departments, and be called to act upon them, so I will only state the financial condition of the city as furnished me by the City Treasurer, and then refer, as briefly as possible, to a few points to which I think it will be proper at this time to call your attention.

FINANCES.

The City Treasurer reports the financial condition of the city as being at this time as follows:

Cash balance on hand in bank now, for new fiscal year, $11,123.13

Amt. of Bonds	Due	Rate	Yearly Interest	Purpose
$10,000	Oct. '86	6 pr ct.	$600	
1,000	Ap'l '87	6 pr ct.	60	Lay out of Ocean Av.
1,000	Oct. '87	6 pr ct.	60	
48,000	Ap'l '95	6 pr ct.	2,880	In aid Wickford Road.
30,000	Mch 1905	4 pr.ct.	1,200	5th ward school house & lot.
$90,000			$4,800	
Princip'l	Unp'd coupons		40	

4,800 interest.

Total bonded debt, $90,000.

Annual interest, $4,800.

Means for payment,

Sinking Fund—deposited in Savings Bk $7,910.93
" Coddington " " 108.45
Total Sinking Fund $8,019.38

$5,000 appropriation to Sinking Fund annually, by ordinance.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the matter of the public school I designedly make but cursory mention as I do not feel myself justified in attempting any detailed reference to so extended and important a subject, with only the slight knowledge I yet possess of the workings of the system, but I am confident that, under the management of our able school committee and superintendent, the whole subject could not be in better hands, both for the interest of the public and those undergoing instruction. I trust that the new school house about to be built in the fifth ward may prove to be an added architectural beauty to our city, and satisfactorily fill the want so long existing in that ward for increased accommodation, and hope that the committee, having it in charge, will give the greatest attention to the ventilation, lighting, and sanitary points, that should be so carefully looked after in buildings where assemblages of young and growing persons are gathered for so many hours at a stretch. I hope that our schools, so prosperous and so great a credit to the city, may always deserve and receive the liberal support of the community.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To the subject of the fire department I will also refer but very slightly as the annual report of the chief engineer will come before you immediately, and will show conclusively and in detail the condition of the department. I hope that this most important branch of the city government may continue to be as ably conducted as I believe it to be at the present time, and receive hearty support in all proper ways from the community and yourselves, for it is an old and trite axiom that "prevention is better than cure," and in this case both are provided for at one and the same time. It would be difficult, I believe, to find a place where fires are better "handled" than here, and, though we have mercifully escaped great conflagrations, I think we may have every reason to be proud of the efficiency of our fire department which has always proved itself ready for duty, and equal to any and every emergency for which it has been called upon.

POLICE.

As our city is in some respects in a peculiar situation as to its greatly varying population—in summer crowded by a large influx of people, both summer residents and strangers of all sorts and degrees, transient visitors and excursionists—and as the subject to which I am about to refer is presented for the first time, under rather different conditions than hitherto, it may be well for me to give my ideas upon it. The police force of this city is a subject on which you will do well to expend much thought, and do all in your power and province to help me render efficient for on its inefficiency much of the safety and reputation of this place as a summer resort, as well as a well conducted and regulated city, and home, depends. Newport is a very difficult place to efficiently police, for it is greatly extended and daily, almost, growing; and owing to the fact of the summer residences being detached and situated in many cases far from the roads and streets, surrounded by trees and shrubberies, and thereby rendered liable to the attacks of ill-disposed persons, it is in portions, almost impossible to watch. Then again with our small police force, the "beats" of the men are necessarily far too long, and can only be covered by men disposed to make the utmost exertion to do their duty, and even in that case at long intervals of time; far too long for the safety of the property committed to their charge, and overtaxing the men however willing they may be. In all small towns and cities it would be of advantage, in my opinion, if the police could be drawn from some other place than the one in which they have to serve, for it would relieve the men from many a question of friendly feeling and remove any disposition that might exist (and which is difficult to avoid) to, at times, pass by minor infractions of existing ordinances, and leave them free and untrammeled to carry out their instructions; and even this plan would work well but for a short time. In our city the police should be numerous enough to cover the ground well and frequently, and perform all the various duties they are called upon to perform—patrolling, watching the various and many boats and trains, and have a reserve in case of necessity. There should be a small reserve always at the station, day and night (for sometimes in summer an excursion is landed here that would be strong enough, if so disposed, to almost take the town before a force could be mustered strong enough to prevent it). As the force is elected on a more permanent footing than formerly, the men should be paid enough to secure the very best class of men available, who should be, and now are appointed in strict conformity with the "Police Ordinance," to which there should be added, in my judgment, a clause prescribing between what ages they shall serve, and fixing a minimum standard of height and maybe weight. The men should be made to feel, that if they do their duty they will have the unfailing support of the authorities and people at large, and, if unfaithful to their trust, that retribution will follow swiftly and surely. A man once dismissed the force, after his case has been fairly investigated, ought never to be put on it again. There ought to be some provision made by which men grown old and incapacitated for active duty, in the service of the city, should be pensioned or placed upon such duty as they are able to perform. Our police force is underpaid, and I would most strongly recommend and ask that their pay be increased. In the City of Providence the Captains of police receive $3.25 per diem, Lieutenants $3.00, Sergeants $2.87, Patrolmen (first six months) $2.25, and after six months service $2.75. The Newport police Captain receives $2.25, Lieutenants and Sergeants $2.12½, Patrolmen $2.00 per diem. I would ask that the pay should be increased Captain (only one man) $2.75 per diem, Sergeants $2.50 and Patrolmen to $2.25. This is an increase for Captain of .50, Sergeants .37½, and Patrolmen .25. This is not a large increase of pay, but I believe it to be due the officers and doubtless would work in a beneficial manner on the efficiency of the force taken in conjunction with what I am about to recommend. I would urge most strongly that a certain yearly issue of clothing be made to each man, at the city's expense. The man to be fitted out completely on joining, and to receive the yearly issue while serving the city. The amount of such yearly issue to be determined by proper authority, and any excess of this issue that may become necessary to make and keep a man always looking clean and neat, which he should be compelled to be at all times, should be charged against his pay, at cost price to the city, always provided that such extra issue was not for clothing destroyed or injured in the discharge of his duty, in which case, on proof of the fact being furnished, it should be regarded as a regular issue. The clothing would not be a serious expense when purchased in quantity by the city; or doubtless, an arrangement could be entered into with some large clothing firm to furnish clothing in such quantity and at such times as might be needed, and by this means uniformity of make and material would be insured, the men made to look clean and neat at all times, and when mustered as a whole, the force would present a far better and more uniform appearance than if clothed by any other system, as by private purchase or contract. The present system of the men being obliged to furnish and pay for their own uniforms is, in my opinion, a bad one, for it is very hard on the officers, most all of whom have families to support, to have to expend almost or quite a month's pay yearly; and if on the very day they don a new uniform they have it torn from their backs or defaced and injured, they have to replace it at their own expense or else look shabby as long as their clothing will pass inspection, and the very fact of the men having to furnish their clothing out of their slender pay would have a tendency to make an inspector loth to enforce a proper standard of excellence. A shabby, dirty looking police officer can neither have any proper pride in himself nor command respect from anyone, and is a disgrace to the force to which he belongs. I do not think the money the clothing would cost the city would be mis-spent, for it would be an encouragement and assistance to the officers, and secure a neat and tidy force to the city. We have people here during the year from all parts of the country, and world almost, to a greater extent probably than any other place of our size in the United States, and our police surely should be made a credit to us in appearance as well as efficiency, if it can be done by comparatively slight increase of expenditure, and the men made to feel that they are well cared for by the city. A policeman's duty is arduous at all times, and he carries his life in his hands in a great measure, and I think a great step is made in the right direction to raise the "morale" of the force when the men composing it recognize the fact that they gain and merit the respect of all right-minded citizens by promptly and efficiently performing their duties, by their discipline, correct conduct, and deportment; and surely a man is entitled to respect who bears the brunt of heat and cold, wet and shine, in addition to the performance of duties at all times thankless and disagreeable, and often dangerous. They are the instruments by which the public peace and safety are preserved, and the laws enforced, and they should feel an honest pride in their calling if they do their duty, for it demands courage, obedience, fidelity and honesty, qualities among the highest attributes of manhood, and deserving the praise and admiration of all. Should you, in your desire to curtail expense, (although I do not think my request an extravagant one, or I most certainly should not have made it) decide not to grant the slight increase of pay recommended, I would ask in lieu of it that the clothing allowance be given, as a mere act of justice to the men and for the credit of the city. And also the "police fees" (so called) be returned to the men, as was formerly done, but under some just and wise restriction, for though the yearly aggregate of these fees is small, it is an incentive to vigilance and activity, even though it be true that it does not affect all the officers alike, for certain officers from many causes will receive the major part of it. In the organization of the police force I would ask and recommend that there shall be one Captain of Police and that the office of Lieutenant be abolished, and the appointment of two Sergeants in addition to the one already provided for and now existing, be authorized so as to give two sergeants for duty at night, one for each watch, and they can so serve as Roundsmen and on any other duty as required. The office of Roundsman as specially created and existing, I recommend to be abolished, as it draws a man from the effective strength of the force, and the duty can be done equally effectively by the Sergeants, and not by a Roundsman with no other duty. The office of Detective Officer as it now exists, I would also recommend to be abolished, as it is open to the same objection as the Roundsman, viz., taking a man from the effective force is expensive to the city and the amount of work performed or required of the Detective Officer is not commensurate with the yearly expense. I regret exceedingly to be obliged to state my convictions as to these offices, but I am convinced that I am correct and therefore have no other course open to me. I also ask and recommend that at the earliest time practicable, authority be given to make the detail for night and day police permanently as such, instead of as now practised, for the present weekly changes are unduly hard on the men, who hardly become accustomed to one condition of things and the necessary change in their habits of life, when the change is made again. I am decidedly of opinion that it would not be so burdensome to the men, and the city be better served were this alteration made.

Under the Amendment which now goes into effect for the first time,—the so called "Special" officers, will have to be appointed by the mayor, and approved by the board of aldermen, in the same manner, and under the same regulations that the "Permanent" police is. This ought to give an able bodied, effective, class of men, from which men can be drawn, as vacancies occur on the "Permanent" force—who will have acquired, by service from time to time, some knowledge of their duties, and will serve as an incentive to efficiency as "Specials."

In my judgment it would be a wise measure, at as early date as may be possible, to establish a "lock-up" or sub-station at each end of the city—one, say, at or near the engine house at Equality Park, and one at, or near, No. Tengine house on Young street, or at other suitable places.

This arrangement would in event of arrests being made in those parts of the city, obviate the necessity of the police officer making the arrest leaving his "beat" entirely unprotected while he goes all the distance to the station house with his prisoner and returns to his "beat" again, as is done now necessarily. These sub-stations or (lock-ups) could be in charge of some reliable person, or member of the police, and I think would be of good service in many ways—such as from the fact already given of not uncovering the "beats" of the officers making arrests for a length of time on distant points—and from doing away with the necessity of parading prisoners long distances through the streets of the city often followed by crowds of men and boys—at times causing the prisoner to resist and give the officer unnecessary trouble—thereby creating a feeling against the police for simply doing their duty that it is well to avoid. This idea is not a new one, I am aware, but it is an excellent one, I am convinced, and one which it would be well to follow out as early as possible. The next best plan to this would be the establishment of a police ambulance—kept at centre station—which on being telephoned for could be sent to any desired point in charge of either one, or two officers—one of whom should take the place on the beat of the officer having made the arrest until his return. A police ambulance ought to be established in any event, for it would be very serviceable in many ways, bringing in prisoners, carrying an officer called for to any given point, conveying sick or disabled persons to their homes, carrying out a detail of men for duty at fires expeditiously, and could, I think, be beneficially used at times by roundsmen or sergeants to make rounds of the "beats" rapidly and at unusual times.

I would also recommend that "the police committee" be abolished, as by the Amendment to the Charter the police force is under the control of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen there is no use in multiplying the machinery to manage our small force, and there are really no duties for said committee to perform.

LICENSES.

There is another subject of the greatest importance to which I would call your most serious and careful consideration, and that is the regulation of an evil, which, according to the expressed will of a majority of the people of this city cannot be suppressed and therefore can only be regulated. I refer to the sale of intoxicating liquors. This town to-day is fairly floated in rum, sold under license and without it. If licenses are to be granted, it is the bounden duty of the city authorities to use their utmost endeavors to suppress the illegal sale of liquor, both on account of its demoralizing effects, and injustice to the men who have in good faith, and according to law, paid for the privilege. Liquor is sold indiscriminately to men, women and minors when sold surreptitiously, and the whole community demoralized as well as scandalized. If licenses are to be granted by the city, it appears to me that the wisest course to pursue would be to secure (if necessary to this end) the proper legislation, so that the whole matter of granting licenses be removed from the board of aldermen, where it has been, in my judgment, a fruitful source of trouble and annoyance, and placed in the hands of a board of excise or license to be composed of——discreet men, to be elected by the board of aldermen for a term of——, to whom the excise board shall be held strictly responsible and report their proceedings at stated periods. This "board of excise or license" to grant all licenses for the sale of malt or spiritous liquors after duly and carefully inquiring into the characters and records of applicants and their bondsmen and hearing any objections or protests that may be made against granting such licenses, and no license to be granted, under any circumstances, to persons who have been complained of at any time for infractions of the liquor laws, illegal selling or selling to persons whom there may be good grounds of supposing will sell the liquor purchased of them illegally (if any one could be proved to commit this latter offence knowingly it ought to be sufficient grounds to refuse or revoke his license, if he has one). I would recommend very strongly that the board of aldermen (or "excise," as may be) adopt a resolution requiring each and every applicant for a license to file with his application for such license, sworn answers to a series of questions put to him and his sureties, on printed blanks, as to what amount of property he and each of his two sureties possess, assessed and real, the total amount of his and their debts present and future, including his and their liabilities as bail sureties, on probate bonds and sureties, and the number of persons they are proposed as surety for, at the time of making application. Each principal and surety ought to be with at least double the penal sum fixed by law. If the liabilities of applicants and sureties are made subject to some such rigid scrutiny as I have proposed I think a reliable class of bondsmen would be obtained and fewer licenses be applied for. In addition to the proposed "board of excise or license" I would also have a "board of inspectors of liquors" elected by board of aldermen, composed of such numbers as may be determined as necessary, and for such length of time as may be deemed advisable; whose duty it should be to see that the sale of vile, doctored poison in place of "pure malt and spiritous liquors," as called for by the licenses is utterly prohibited and stopped and violations of such conditions promptly prosecuted and punished. If liquors are licensed to be sold under the authority of the city, let them be as pure as may be, and not vile stuff that will kill almost on sight. The rate of license I would recommend to be fixed at the highest sum under the law, the higher the better, and thus curtail the number of places where it is sold, the receipts to the city would not be diminished, if that is any object in my opinion; the city's revenue being in all probability increased by the proposed increase of the licence charges, and, even if it is not greater, or even so great, as at present, it could be utilized in defraying the expenses of the excise (or license) board and inspectors of liquors, and the whole of it not be expended. High licences in Chicago are said to have decreased the number of saloons from 13,000 to 9,000 and added nearly $1,200,000 to the revenues of the city. Any one selling without license I would prosecute and punish to the fullest extent of the law no matter where it might fall. I shall, probably at an early date, make a communication to your honorable body asking that a sum of money be granted me for the purpose of collecting evidence against illegal sellers and bringing them to justice. Rum is the most fruitful cause of crime, povety and misery, takes the bread out of the mouths of helpless women and children, fills our prisons, poor houses, and lunatic asylums, and it is high time that its abuse was checked as far as lies in the power of every law abiding community and any effort to this end should secure the countenance and hearty support of every decent member of the community. I am not "a fanatic" run-away-with by an idea, but when I look about me, and back over the nearly fifty years of my life, and recall, and see, at the present time before me, the wrecks of men, the ruins of lives, the blasted homes, prospects, and reputations, that have come under my own observation, I feel that I should not do my duty on assuming the office which has been bestowed upon me, did I not lift my voice, feebly it may be, against the promiscuous manner in which the all devouring drink is thrust into the very faces of men and women, still of young men and boys, rendering it almost impossible, for those who have acquired the fatal thirst for it, to resist the constant temptation, even when so disposed to do—and worse still,—tempting others to acquire the fatal habit by the very ease with which they can obtain the means of doing so. Look to it, gentlemen, and I ask you, help and support me in the performance of my duty by every means in your power, and keep this beautiful city of ours free from reproach on this score.

SANITARY.

This city has always, and deservedly, had a great reputation for its salubrity of climate and general healthfulness, but it seems to me that with the large increase of its population, both permanent and that which comes with the rush of a tide in the summer months, that we must bestir ourselves to maintain our reputation in this respect. Our industries, shipping, commerce, manufactories have all, ...

(Continued on fourth page.)

Poetry.

The Changeless Part.

BY SAMUEL V. COLE.

As season after season comes and dies,
And the years change, while every star the same
In punctual order lifts its silent flame
Amid the constellations of the skies,

May it not be that somewhere in the range
Of things we cherish in these lives of ours,
Aught is that is not subject to the powers
Of unrelenting, never-ending change?

O face, when I behold thee in the glass,
Furrowed as thou wert never wont to be,
I turn and answer, 'It is not in thee!'
The years exact their tribute as they pass.

O weary frame, that once wert borne as free
As bird on wing—thy wishes gave thee wings—
Thou excepest now so full of murmurings,
I can but answer, 'It is not in thee!'

O friends, for whom my welcome and adieu
Seem as one greeting, so soon are gone,
So wide apart the paths of life run on,
Ah no, dear friends, it can not be in you.

But when I look into my secret heart
And find that one deep feeling has remained,
Through all these years, of something unattained
And yet to come, there lies the changeless part!

It holds the voice that cheers me on my way:
'Not here, but still a little farther on—
Not now, but when a few more days are gone,
Thou shalt be satisfied.' It seems to say,

I call not that a fancy of the mind,
Which, in the midst of disappointed sore,
Makes men press onward to the things before,
Forgetful of the things they leave behind,—

'Tis some kind Power beyond, that draws them near
Unto its if and the appointed goal,
Sending, however the swift seasons roll,
The new hope also with the new-born year.
—The Critic.

The Old Year and the New.

BY ARTHUR M. BARTON.

The old year is gone, the new year is here,
The old year of trial, the new year of cheer;
We part from you old year with many a sigh,
And softly and lovingly say good-bye.

You brought not all sorrow, for such that is fair
And much that is beautiful we can trace there;
True friends and warm hearts, they are all scattered though
The days that you lingered, the hours that you knew.

Blest smiles that were healing, and looks that were kind,
Gentle words, noble deeds there recorded we find,
Though trouble would sometimes creep in and sad care,
And some days were rainy and some were less fair.

But the year that has dawned has promise more bright,
Forget then past sorrows and turn to the light
Of the good time coming, already 'tis here;
Let new hope, new faith and new joys fill this year.

Yet the old friends are dearest, the old love most true;
Then turn not from them to seek those that are new;
Remember the blessings, remember the joys,
Remember the past is the school Time employs.

Be better, be nobler, be truer, because
You lived through the year that is past, let its laws
Be a warning, a beacon, a light to direct,
With God and His angels to guide and protect.
—Baltimore Telegram.

Selected Tale.

MY RICH UNCLE.

[From the London Society's Christmas Number]

My innate idea of a rich uncle was a bland old gentleman, with tips—i. e. sovereigns—at his fingers' ends. Experience corrected that. Asked at a school examination the derivation of the term "curmudgeon," I answered unhesitatingly, "Uncle Dick."

He had quarrelled with my mother—his darling sister—for marrying a Frenchman, and had never seen her since. He lived unmarried, and alone. My mother, long widowed, had partially recovered the loss of a tender husband—never, this estrangement from her cruel brother. It embittered two lives, not to say three. He had tacitly accepted me as his heir, expressly, I know, for the pleasure of plaguing me to death beforehand. Two annual visits I paid him at Hamerton Grange. Conceive a young Daniel condemned twice a year to cast himself into a lion's den. Each time I escaped alive only by miracle. I felt sure. One morning my mother received a letter in his handwriting. Its perusal so excited her that I foolishly dreamt he had relented. Her tones undeceived me.

"David!" she exclaimed, impressively, hiding her face, "prepare for the very worst."

"What! Is he dead or dying?" I inquired, thoughtlessly. I was only nineteen!

"Dying? No such thing! Lives to defraud you—my poor, innocent boy. Robbed you of your own—your all! Dick, what monstrous revenge is this? He's going to be married!" she explained.

"Is that all?" said I, like the nincompoop I am. She read aloud:

"The lady, Miss P. Celia Watson, is twenty-six, of excellent American lineage. Her father was formerly commander of the constabulary, and died in the diplomatic service, at Unionopolis. Her mother was a Howard, connected with certain leading families among our old nobility. Miss Watson is a lady of culture and refinement, well worthy to share my name. I think it my duty to apprise you of an event that touches you so nearly. My nephew is welcome to come next month, as usual. I shall even be happy to see him at the ceremony, on the 31st prox."

Here she broke down, sobbing nervously.

"Insult heaped upon injury. I believe you always meant to, Dick."

Suddenly she looked up with a gleam of inspiration.

"I don't believe she's a lady—a American. She never was christened Celia. She's forty, if she's a day. Diplomatic service. Unionopolis—why, that's where our former solicitor, Hopkins, emigrated to. I'll write to him for full particulars about Miss P. Celia Watson."

The approaching University Boat Race seemed then, to me, of more consequence than the antecedents of my future aunt. Five weeks later my visit to Hamerton Grange fell due. That morning arrived the answer from Unionopolis.

"This exceeds my brightest hopes," confessed my mother, as she read:

"Miss Watson's all right then," said I, innocently. With fond, pitying look, she replied:

"David, give your uncle this letter. He stands on the verge of a precipice—this will save him. He, who said I disgraced him by marrying a Frenchman! You may read it, David."

"No; thank you," said I pocketing the document. I seemed to feel it there like a red-hot coal. Pleasant carrying a bomb as a wedding-present for an uncle like Dick!

It was a two hours' journey to Hamerton, with a change at Pideot. Absorbed in Punch, I barely noticed my fellow-passengers—three ladies, one young, and an elderly cleric. I thought we must be nearing Pideot, when the carriage began jerking in an extraordinary manner. Unpleasant, short, sharp whistles sounded. Suddenly the young lady opposite flung herself on the back seat beside me, steadying her feet against the woodwork. "Sit still," she said, "it'll be smash directly."

One moment I spent in no-man's land. What happened, I never exactly knew. The next thing I was aware of was my neighbor's voice saying: "We're all right now."

I opened my dazed eyes. Human forms jammed together, broken glass, splinters, old gentleman insensible, old ladies shrieking, blood streaming from a cut in somebody's head. Horror paralyzed me; not so my fair companion.

"Open the door," she said.

"It's locked," I objected.

"Lost your railway-key? Take mine."

I obeyed, and we extricated the parson, who was beginning to recover.

"More frightened than hurt," she decided. "Get some brandy;" then, as I gazed helplessly adown the ditch, she added: "Don't you see the tavern-sign behind those trees? Run." I ran. When I returned she had bound up the cut, quieted the hysterical ladies, and was looking at her watch. "I shall miss the Hamerton train," she said. "Get my traveling-bag out of the carriage, please." I got it, nobody seemed really injured, but the line was hopelessly blocked for hours. "How far to Pideot?" she asked of the guard. "Six miles? One could drive that in time."

"If only cabs grew wild like those primroses!" I sighed. "Hamerton is my destination, too."

"I see a spring-cart in the tavern-shed, and horses in the field. Come across. Perhaps we can talk them into putting to."

And, by energetic persuasions, she actually induced somebody to drive us—she kindly offered to take me—to Pideot for a consideration. I hesitated, thinking the consideration excessive.

"That's no concern of ours," she reminded me, "charge it to the company."

Before our fellow passengers had well realized their souls and bodies still belonged together, we two were half way to Pideot, I expressing boundless admiration of her cool intrepidity.

"Oh," she remarked, "I was in a bigger smash once, in the States."

States? I started. A fair American, bound for Hamerton.

"By all the laws of likelihood, my future aunt, Miss Watson." I surmised, squinting at the initials on her bag, which seemed not to correspond.

"I see what you're doing," she said. "They're not mine yet, but they will be. I'm to be married on the 31st."

Aha! Now I was master of the situation. "Might I know the fortunate man's name?" I asked.

"Richard Grimston, of Hamerton Grange."

"A man of fortune, too, eh?"

"Why, certainly," she rejoined. "You don't suppose a pauper would come proposing to me?"

"Your senior, surely—considerably?"

"Twenty-five years. You needn't call it a quarter of a century, you know. And I fancy he can look in the glass with boys as young as you, and take the shine out of some."

I winced. My uncle was a remarkably handsome, athletic man, beside whom I seemed a mere shrimp. "Testy temper, people say?" I observed.

"Well, he's had a bad time, I expect," she replied, "with poor relations loitering, longing to step into the dead man's shoes. Vultures. What makes you fidget so?"

"The cart jostles so," I apologized, half-bursting with secret fury.

"I hate parasites," she resumed. "His little whippersnapper of a nephew is rightly served. He reckoned on having the old man to fleece living, and forget when he'd buried him and grasped his possessions."

I grasped Hopkins' letter in my pocket, my revenge, my most precious possession just then.

"You've spoilt this reckoning," I remarked, playfully.

"So perish all fortune-hunters! she returned, likewise. "Pideot Junction. Here we are. Just in time."

The crowded state of the train precluded further confidences. At Hamerton, as I saw her off in the only cab, she produced her card, saying:

"You'll be looking after your luggage here to-morrow. You might look after mine, and have it sent up."

I promised compliance, and started to walk to my uncle's.

CHAPTER II.

As I sighted the gates of Hamerton Grange I nerved myself for the ordeal of pleasing sensations I—as heir-presumptive—was regularly subjected to.

There was an odious mongrel cur—the only creature my uncle loved—whose bite was worse than its bark, which was atrocious. Hearing the distant music, I drew on the thick gloves I provided expressly, and prepared for events, by anticipation.

I shall struggle to the door, Uncle Dick enjoying my torment behind some blind; I stand, waxing off the beast with one hand, pommeling the door with the other—the bell wire had been broken these two years. Presently Mrs Pike the housekeeper, putting her head out of door, as if to repel a thief, admits me by a chink under protest. Uncle receives me in a chilly sitting room and a hideous dressing gown I detest. Crossing the threshold, I trip up in an old-fashioned hole in the carpet. He compliments me on my graceful deportment, inquires when last I was flogged, or plucked, and so on, with characteristic amiability. My mother's existence is ignored. We sit down to a comfortless meal of cold pork or boiled mutton. No wine is served. If a cigar is offered, I know it is a perfidious trap to convict me of premature habits of dissipation. After dinner we play chess. Woe to me, if I win—I cheat. If I lose, I'm an idiot not worth checkmating. At ten I am ordered to bed. Should I try to forget my ennui over a novel, his curfew knock soon warns me to desist.

That bark came no nearer. By some mistake they have forgotten to let Fairy loose. Fearful lest they should recollect, I hurry to the door, hammer away, and vent my spite on the dumb bell-handle. Horror! I roused a peal to wake the dead. Just my luck! It had been mended.

A parlor maiden, with a pretty fringe, opened the doors wide. I nearly fainted.

"Has anything happened to Mrs. Pike?" I stammered.

"Oh, no, sir," Phyllis replied. "I'm her niece, come to help clean up."

"Time you did," thought I, entering, but stopping short at the spectacle of Uncle Dick stalking into the hall to meet me. Is that a coat I see upon his back, and, gracious powers! what has he got on his face? A smile!

"Good-day, nephew, glad to see you," he says, and walks me into the dining room.

Am I mad or dreaming? Actually he is asking after "those at home."

I answer vacantly; but instead of rating my stupidity, he inquires good-humoredly what I am looking at.

"I was admiring your new carpet," I confessed.

"The dragger was getting shabby. Draw your chair to the fire and tell me what you mean by arriving on foot, without luggage?"

He was quite chatty, quite jolly. You soon get over pleasant surprises, but more wonders were coming. An excellent dinner first—champagne, which I declined, mistaking it for a snare. He insisted. I narrated my railway adventure and encounter with his *fiancée*, extolling her courage and nerve. He related the history of his courtship. Ensilage had made the match. It was his fat, then, as Mrs. Pierpont, who had lately rented Hamerton Court Manor, had discovered. Business correspondents had led to personal relations, and whilst the mother discoursed learnedly of silos, the daughter's eyes shot the dart that disinherited David D'Aubigny. The evening passed rapidly. A cheerful fire was burning in my bedroom. Eleven o'clock found me lounging over it, unadmonished. Out upon the old proverb of silk purses and sow's ears! Glory to Miss P. Celia Watson, who had done it—tamed the tiger, smoothed the porcupine. What angel aunt I—

Suddenly Hopkins' letter crackled in my pocket, reminding me I was there to break the engagement. Celia was no angel, but a precipice. Although this marriage impoverished me, my feeling was of unqualified disappointment. What good had my "expectations" ever done me? Fifty thousand pounds' worth of worry uncle would get out of me before I realized a jot.

What was the obstacle? Why was Celia unworthy to become my aunt? Consumed with curiosity, I took the leave given to pursue Hopkins' letter.

Instinctively I fastened directly on the fatal passage.

"Peter Watson, of the London police left the force from ill health, and emigrated to Unionopolis. He opened a store and supplied the barracks. He married the daughter of a baker—Howard, from Gunter's, London—and they had one daughter, Celia. Watson died the next year, and his widow married Pierpont, a hair-dresser, since deceased, who deserted her." I got no further. Policeman! Pastrycook! Hairdresser! I tore round the room excitedly. He, the scion of family pride, had been gulled by two adventuresses, misrepresenting themselves as well-born. Hideous conspiracy—opportunity detected. He who scorned a D'Aubigny as an inferior Exhausted I returned to my armchair.

Yet, as passion subsided I felt that regretful pang again. Uncle, soured by disenchantment, would become absolutely intolerable, I forsaw. Next time I came to Hamerton there would be two savage dogs to fly at my legs; no servant at all, perhaps. I should have to make my own bed, dine off dry bread or grass, like Nebuchadnezzar. Some day, likely enough, he would murder me—uncles have murdered nephews before now—and be acquitted as insane. Confound Hopkins! Why must he unearth family secrets? And why must I be thrust into the role of a domestic torpedo.

* * * * * * *

Next morning at breakfast, uncle looked up from reading my tutor's report, forwarded from home, saying unsuspiciously:

"Your mother says you brought a letter to show."

She had given no hint, not the slightest preparation.

"I was just going to give it to you," I said resolutely. "Here it is."

CHAPTER III.

Two hours later I presented myself at Miss Watson's, with her trunks' which I had fetched from the station. I found her alone, and promptly introduced myself as her intended nephew.

"Well, I never, never—could have believed you'd be so nice."

"You flatter," I murmured, ironically.

"Nice to me—you've no cause. I guess you could have done without a new aunt at this time of day."

She saved you trouble, this girl, I was puzzled how to approach the thorny subject. She stepped straight into the brambles.

"How happy should I be to call you so," said I sanastically. "But for that, you must first marry my uncle. Possibly you may have noticed that Mr. Grimson is a very proud man."

"As Lucifer," she rejoined, "who, I'm sure, was English himself."

"He disowned my mother for marrying a D'Aubigny. No Frenchman, according to his creed, would be an English gentleman's equal.

"It's the rule," she said, coolly. "Your father was the exception, I suppose."

"And do you suppose," I exclaimed enraged, "that he ever would have solicited your hand had he known the social standing of your father, the policeman; your grand-father, the confectioner; your step-father, the hairdresser of Unionopolis?"

Her stare was tragic now. Her cheek paled. She trembled.

"You're joking," she faltered, hoarsely.

I sprang up exultant.

"Nay, denial is useless. This letter," placing these historical facts beyond dispute, "arrived yesterday in time to frustrate the imposition."

With a "What!" of wild dismay she snatched the letter, read, shuddered, sank together and faintly ejaculating, "Lost!"

"Wretched girl!" I shouted. "Which are vultures, pray? We, his kindred, or you, entrapping him into a marriage under false pretenses?"

"Stop, Mr. David," she implored.

As well she might have cried "Whoa!" to a runaway fire engine.

"Little whippersnapper of a nephew—dead men's shoes! Parasites!"

"Mercy!" she entreated.

"*So perish all fortune-hunters.*"

She seized both my hands, saying, "Be silent and listen," so authoritatively that I obeyed—as though she were my aunt indeed.

"My mother is the cause of this. She is a beautiful character, but she's got what they call an oriental imagination. She objects to giving plain things their right names. I'm used to hear her call a postilion a cavalier, dish-covers cupolas; a temporary jug a flagon, a street fight a duel, but this was carrying things too far! Mother, what frightful mischief have you done! Too late!"

"Can you possibly mean," I asked, bewildered, that these—disclosures—take her daughter by surprise—that you believed yourself of gentle birth?"

"Of course, I did," she replied, simply. "How should I know better? True, once since my engagement she dropped a hint in her exultation that excited my suspicions. But I never dreamt of anything approaching this—or I should have insisted on knowing the worst. Then, perhaps, if I'd fallen at his feet with a frank confession—but now he'll never forgive—never, in the violence of just resentment, believe me innocent of this fraud. For I cannot prove it. Oh, my lost friend! Great goodness, that's his knock!"

She started up.

"Come to denounce mother and child. How shall I face him how brave his reproaches?"

She hid her face.

I stood over my aunt that was to have been, feeling almost tall and quite heroic. Now for revenge: now for coals of fire!

It was a glorious moment.

"Celia," I said, "it may not be too late. Listen: Touched by the sunshine your influence has brought into my uncle's life I—withheld the letter—gave him one about ensilage instead. He suspects nothing. The frank confession is still yours to make."

"Worthy nephew of your uncle!" she cried, intending a compliment. "I'll thank you afterwards. He mustn't find you here. This way—quick."

I barely disappeared through one door as my uncle entered through the other, concerned to find his betrothed in tears.

"My dear Celia," he began so tenderly that I must peep through the keyhole to certify it was uncle speaking, "this wretched accident has affected your nerves."

"The train was upset, but it takes more to upset me," she sobbed. "I wish I'd been cut to pieces, I do. It would have spared me what I mind worse, and you would have regretted me. Say you would, Richard."

"Celia, dearest love," here I nearly betrayed myself by starting and yelling, "what have I done to provoke this strange reception?"

"Our marriage," she said with desperate dignity, "cannot take place."

Said my uncle, with frowns in his voice: "This jesting, Celia, is ill-timed; I don't understand."

"Wait, and—you—will," she faultered. "A terrible family secret, carefully kept from me hitherto. Circumstances over which I had no control, materially affecting our condition."

"Pecuniary circumstances?" he suggested. "You mean your fortune was overstated. Your mother's liberal expenditure has led her into debt."

"It's worse than debts," she declared, paused, then announced, solemnly: "Blots on our escutcheon generations cannot efface."

"A family skeleton," he began uneasily, trying to laugh. "That's bad."

"Worst than the worst you can imagine."

"Not a crime?" he muttered, startled.

"Worse than a crime," she affirmed.

Hereupon he rose impatiently, saying: "Dear Celia, I think you have got concussion of the brain."

"Not I," she returned mournfully, "it's my mother's where the screw is loose. Don't blame her before me, Richard. She is romantic—she has misled you about our origin by using high sounding language. The awful truth I never knew myself. Our union is impossible. I am no fit match for Richard Grimston."

"The daughter of an eminent public functionary, and of a collateral descendant of the Norfolk Howards is no unfit match, even for Richard Grimston."

"He was a simple policeman," she sobbed, "in England; a storekeeper in America. My family's only connection with their illustrious namesake was that they supplied their breakfast table with fresh rolls. Take back your betrothal ring, Richard; the worst has yet to come. The late Mr. Pierpont was no artist—but—a—perfumer, et cetera."

There was a tremendous pause, broken by Celia's sobs. Touched, I was using my pocket handkerchief behind the door. My uncle's voice, when he spoke again, sounded ominously familiar.

"You will excuse me if I leave you now. This intelligence has stunned me completely. If true"—

"It's all true," she declared. "Ask mamma."

"Your word suffices," he said hastily, and left the house.

Instantly I darted from my hiding place to the assistance of my promised aunt, prostrate on the sofa.

"Celia—aunt, be comforted," I implored

"Never," she returned. "It'll break my heart—it'll serve mother out."

How alleviate her distress? Presently came a brisk ring at the door, and in tripped Mrs. Pierpont, home from shopping. One glance at this pretty, careless, frisky, irresponsible-looking matron, the contents of whose brain, I suspect, were mainly thistle-down, explained much. Full of her purchases she began, without even noticing me:

"Celia, I've seen your wedding-dress. Just like a poet's dream, dear."

"Wedding-dress!" echoed Celia, bitterly. "Would it were."

"You won't be wanting to wear it everlastingly," replied Mrs. Pierpont, misunderstanding her. "And I've composed the loveliest white pearl cuirass."

"Hush," cried Celia, frantically. "I wish I'd never seen Hamerton; never left America! Never been born! It's all your doing."

"Of course it is," said Mrs. Pierpont, complacently; "I brought you over expressly to afford you the opportunity of marrying an English gentleman—your ideal, you said."

"A likely thing," Celia bitterly responded. "That an English gentleman would marry a girl of my humble extraction. No use, mother, I know all; so does Rich—Mr. Grimston, and he's gone, leaving me branded as an adventuress."

Mrs. Pierpont, very slightly disconcerted, looked around as if seeking an escape. Her eyes fell upon me.

"Who is that young man?" she inquired.

"Mr. David D'Aubigny," murmured Celia, my nephew that was to have been."

"He, then, is the informer against us."

"Mother, no; thanks to his generosity alone, I was enabled to inform against myself—and spared the disgraceful fate you prepared for me."

Mrs. Pierpont began to sob.

"I did it for your good, Celia—ungrateful girl. No princess ever had a better education, and we moved in excellent society in New York. And after all, what did I tell you or Mr. Grimston that was false? Your papa was a valuable civil servant—and his was the only pure butter in Unionopolis—I've no doubt the vine Howards sprang from a branch of the Duke's family, though the proofs may be inaccessible. As to Mr. Pierpont, who's been dead these twenty-four years, silence is golden, but this I must say, that he was unrivaled in the coiffeur's art"—

Celia broke in vehemently:

"Mother, what mockery! Isn't it enough that you've deceived Mr. Grimston, and broken my heart?"

"That's right—turn against your own mother, who never spoke or stirred but for you. If the wedding had come off, I'd have gone back to America and never troubled you more. To think of that wedding dress wasted, and your traveling bag with the initials engraved; though certainly you might marry somebody else whose name begins with a G"

"Never! I shall go into a convent to-morrow, and die soon."

The scene was novel and pathetic—mother, daughter and intended nephew mingled their tears. A fresh ring made us all start. A messenger brought Celia a letter from my uncle.

"Read it," she said. "I daren't."

I read aloud:

"Your confession, Celia, has shocked me greatly, but your frankness touches my heart. You are not responsible for the calling of your progenitors, nor for the deplorable error that left you misinformed. I do not choose that you should suffer undeservedly. The hand I offered in ignorance I now extend to you in the fullest knowledge of your pedigree."

"That's acting like a gentleman," began Mrs. Pierpont. Celia interposed:

"Thank him, mother"—signifying me—"Mr. David D'Aubigny, my nephew that will be yet, tell me how I can show my gratitude"

I told her.

"When you become my aunt, contrive to make peace between your husband and his sister."

"You bet!" she tersely replied.

* * * * * * *

I had been sent down to mar the match, and there I had made it, fast and sure! Should I ever pacify my mother, I wonder? Nevertheless, as I returned to Hamerton Grange, I repented nothing.

Mrs. Pierpont kept her word. The very day after the wedding she sailed, and subsequently married a banker—the genuine article this time, I am told.

Celia kept her word. The reconciliation she effected was speedy and complete. The richer by a transformed uncle, a charming aunt and interesting little cousins, I have never even missed my lost "expectations."

The Art of Visiting.

Some people visit nearly all the time, and so waste their own lives and their friend's substance; some rarely visit at all, and so deny themselves and their neighbors one of the greatest pleasures of a social existence. Some people make visits so short that they are not worth the trouble they cost; others stay so long that the visit becomes a "visitation" like a fever or a famine. As use is always essential to excellence in any art, only those who have a certain amount of practice know how to visit well, while those who visit too much sin another way, and become bad visitors from imprudence and carelessness. But we are writing the essay which we began with simple suggesting and will only add, in conclusion, that all rules must vary more or less with the character of the visitors. As an old epigram says—

"What smiles and welcome would I give
Some friend to see each day I live;
And yet what treasures would I pay
If some would always stay away!"

They Compromised.

"For goodness sake, Mary," asked the young lady's mother at breakfast, "what was the matter with you and Harry in the parlor last night?"

"Why, mamma! What?" inquired the daughter, demurely.

"Why, you jowered and quarrelled for half an hour, like a pair of pickpockets."

"O," she replied, remembering the circumstances, "Harry wanted me to take the big chair and I wanted him to take it because he was company, you know."

"Well, what did you quarrel about?"

"We didn't quarrel, mamma; only he insisted that I should take it, and I wouldn't."

"How did you settle it finally?"

"Well, mamma, we—we—we compromised, and both of us took it."

The mother had been a girl once herself.—Merchant Traveler.

A Dutiful Son.

It is said that the late William H. Vanderbilt was one of the most dutiful sons to his father, Commodore Vanderbilt. In his youth he formed the habit of smoking, and when grown to manhood, one day he entered the presence of the old Commodore puffing blue clouds of smoke from his after-dinner cigar. Noticing his son, the Commodore said abruptly, "I wish you would give up that smoking habit of yours. I'll give you $10,000 if you do it." "You need not give me any money; your wish is quite sufficient," answered the son, throwing the cigar away.

The people of De Kalb county, Tenn. drive a nice little trade in pearls gathered from mussels in the Caney Fork river. A number of valuable specimens have been found of late. A few years ago a specimen, which is said to have fetched $300 in New York, was found in this river near Smithville. During the low water from June to November hundreds of men are engaged at the business of gathering mussels. It is said to be the best paying enterprise in that section of country.

The girls in a Philadelphia Mint made a favorite of a sparrow that was permitted to pick up their lunch crumbs. A little boy stole its nest the other day, and upon drawing his hand from the box, it was found full of shining particles. An examination of the box showed it to be flecked not only with gold dust, but that it was carpeted with sparkling, soft yellow gold. The sparrow had been regularly carrying away gold dust in its feathers, which it shook out when making its toilet.

Husband—The census taker was in, dear. He demanded the age of each of the family, and I was obliged to give him yours. He said it was the law.

Wife (enraged)—haw! What do I care for law? John Smith, did you tell that man my age?

Husband (hurriedly)—Yes; I told him you were 23.

Wife (mollified)—Well, I suppose the law has got to be respected.

"Dr. Johnson and Carlyle" a study, by John Burroughs, of the comparative greatness of two men—appears as an essay in the Critic of Jan. 2. In the same number—with which the Critic's sixth year is begun—there is a leading review of General Grants Memoirs, and a poem by S. V. Cole.

When we pray for any virtue we should cultivate the virtue as well as pray for it: the form of your prayer should be the rule of your life: every prayer to God is a precept to man.

HOOD'S

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CHELSEA, VT., Feb. 24, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.: The 4th day of last June I was taken sick with a swelling on my right foot, and with an awful pain. The swelling went all over me. My face was swelled so that I could with difficulty see out of my eyes, and I broke out over the whole surface of my body; my right foot up to my knee was one raw, itching mass, and my ankle and foot so lame and sore I could not step on it, and it would run so as to wet a bandage through in an hour. In this condition Mr. W. F. Hood of the firm of A. R. Hood & Son, druggists, of this town, handed me a bottle of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, and told me to take it. I did so, and by the time I had taken one bottle I found that it was doing me good. I have since taken five bottles more. After I had taken three bottles my soreness began to leave me, and I have been growing better every day, so that to-day I can walk without going lame. I have no soreness in my ankle and it has healed all up, and does not run at all. I owe my recovery to your Sarsaparilla. I write this to let you know that I think it deserves the confidence of the public, especially those who are troubled with humors.

Yours most truly,
JOSIAH PITKIN.

P. S. Every person that saw me said that I never would get over my lameness without having a running sore on my ankle; but thank God I have J. P.

Another Sarsaparilla has such a sharpening effect upon the appetite. No other preparation tones and strengthens the digestive organs like HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

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10-3

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7-11

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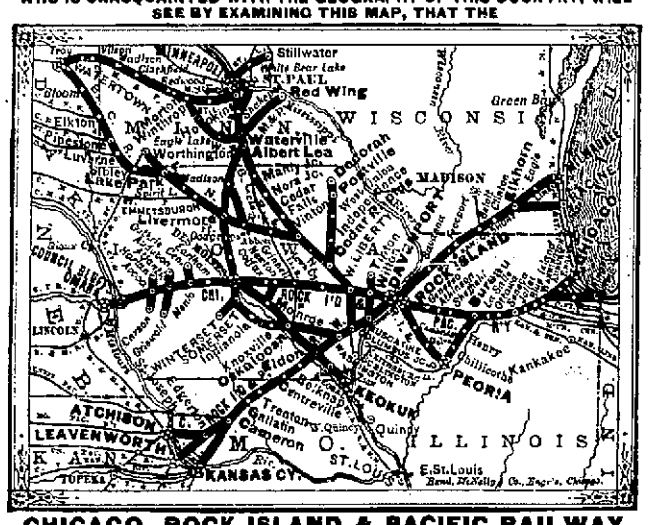
A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



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By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of through transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Rock Island system includes in its main line and branches, Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

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The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri River are composed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and sumptuous Dining Cars, in which elaborately cooked meals are leisurely eaten, "good Digestion waiting on Appetite, and Health on both." Between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison, are also run the Celebrated Reclining Chair Cars.

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Still another DIRECT LINE, via Seneca and Kankakee, has been opened between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Lafayette and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

For detailed information see Maps and Folders, obtainable, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada; or by addressing

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Traveler's Directory.

Old Colony Steamboat Company.

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J. R. KENDRICK, Gen. Manager, Boston.
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J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

FOR CONANICUT ISLAND.

Jamestown and Newport Steam Ferry Time Table.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1885, until further notice, the steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. P. H. Amherst, will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown 6.15, 8.15, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00 P. M.
Leave Newport, 7.00, 9.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.30, 4.15, 5.30 P. M., or on arrival of Providence boat, Saturdays only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown 9.30 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

Old Colony Railroad.

ON and after Monday, October 12, 1885, trains leave Newport for Boston 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 8.30, 11.40 A. M., 3.40, 4.45, *6.00 P. M. Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 11.15 A. M., 2.20, 6.05, 8.10 P. M. For **Portsmouth Grove**, †7.35, †7.45, †10.20 A. M., †2.55 P. M. RETURN, †9.10, †10.03, A. M., †2.08, †5.52, †7.18 P. M. For **Coal Mines**, 7.35, 7.45, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. RETURN, 9.05, 10.58 A. M., 2.01, 5.47, 7.37 P. M. **Bristol Ferry**, 7.35, 7.45, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 9.00 10.54 A. M. 1.50, 5.42, 7.25 P. M. **Tiverton**, 7.35, 7.45, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 8.55, 10.49 A. M., 1.50, 5.37, 7.13 P. M. **Fall River**, 7.35, 7.45, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 8.45, 10.38 A. M., 1.40, 5.28, 6.53 P. M. **Taunton**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, (Central Station) 7.45, 9.54 A. M., 1.00, 6.05, *6.52 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.45 P. M. **Middleboro**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 9.40 A. M., 3.35, 5.20, *6.00 P. M. **Cape Cod**, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. **Plymouth**, 2.55 P. M. **New Bedford**, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 4.30 P. M.; Return [Pearl Street] 5.00, 6.00, 10.55 A. M., 3.35, 5.00 P. M. **Providence**, 7.45, 10.20 A. M. 4.30 P. M. RETURN, 7.35, 9.35 A. M., 12.40, 4.15 P. M. **Lowell**, 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M., **Fitchburg** and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. **Oak Bluffs**, 7.35 A. M. **Nantucket**, 7.35 A. M. Sunday trains leave **Newport for Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, Middleboro, Bridgewater, Brockton and Boston** 4.30 P. M.

*Boat from Fall River.
†Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
J. H. FRENCH, Div. Sup't, Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't Newport. 10-10

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

1885-6 Winter Arrangement. 1885-6

Steamer Eolus

Leaves Commercial Wharf, Newport, three times daily, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—Connecting at Wickford with trains for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, also with trains due at Providence at 9:10 and Boston at 10:50 A. M.

***10:15 A. M.**—Connecting with Shore Line Express for New London, New Haven and New York; also with trains for Hartford, Springfield, Albany and the West, and with train due in Providence at 12:35 and Boston at 3:00 Passengers arrive in New York at 4:58 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—Connecting with Newport Express for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London and New Haven. Due in New York at 10:30 P. M. also with train due at Providence at 5:10 P. M. and at Boston at 8 P. M.

Returning, will leave Wickford Junction.

8:21 A. M.—On arrival of train from New London and Stonington, Westerly and Kingston, for Wickford and Newport; also Kingston Special from Providence, 7:30 A. M., arriving at Newport at 9:35 A. M.

1:10 P. M.—Connecting with 8:00 A. M., from New York, New Haven, and 11:30 from New London, also with 12:30 from Providence, arriving at Newport at 2:35 P. M.

***6:32 P. M.**—On arrival of Shore Line Express train leaving New York at 2:00 P. M. also Wickford special leaving Providence at 5:30 P. M. Due in Newport at 7:50 P. M.

Connecting with Providence 3 times daily, viz: from Newport at 7:00 and 10:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; from Providence at 7:35 A. M., and 12:30 and 5:30 P. M.

*These trains will not stop at Belleville or Wickford.

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11-7

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REFERENCES: Hon. M. P. Kennard, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; First National Bank; Merchants' National Bank; James A. Dupee, Esq., Treasurer Hamilton Manufacturing Co. 10-24-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of REBECCA A. WILLIAMS, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him. CHARLES F. WILLIAMS, Administrator.
Newport, January 2, 1886.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN S. DEBLOIS, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.
EDWARD T. DEBLOIS, of Portsmouth,
Newport, January 2, 1886. Executor.

FOR SALE.

TWO HEAVY EXPRESS WAGONS, one with shifting top. Wagons made to order at reasonable prices.
J. B. BACHELLER, Langley's wharf, Opposite Post Office, or
P. H. SEATLE, 12 Weaver Avenue, rear of Ocean House

Legal Notices.

Probate Clerk's Office, Portsmouth R. I., December 14, 1885.

ALL EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guardians, appointed by the Court of Probate of Portsmouth, R. I. having accounts unsettled with said Court one year or more, are hereby notified to present them for settlement, to the Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth on the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1886 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
By order of the Court,
PHILIP B. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
12-26

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
Clerk's Office, Supreme Court, Newport, Dec. 8, A. D. 1885.
NEWPORT, SC.

WHEREAS, SARAH B. ANGELL of Middletown in said county, has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from FRANK A. ANGELL. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Frank A. Angell to appear, if he shall see fit, at the Supreme Court to be holden in said Newport, on the 3d Monday of March next, then and there to respond to said petition.
THOS. W. WOOD, Clerk.
12-12-4w

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 28, 1885.

JAMES B. COTTRELL, Administrator with will annexed on the estate of *CATHERINE BUTLER*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 18th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.
ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-2

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 28, 1885.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Joseph H. Moore and L. T. Moore, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate in Rhode Island of *HANNAH MINNIMAN, alias MINNYMAN*, late of Philadelphia, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Lemuel H. Foster of Providence, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.
ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-2

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 28, 1885.

WILLIAM CROOKE, Administrator on the estate of *JOANNA HULL CROOK*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded:

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 18th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.
ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-2

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 28, 1885.

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of *JOHN W. OMAN*, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report;

It is ordered that the consideration of said report be referred to Monday, the 18th day of Jan., 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.
ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-2

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 28, 1885.

CHARLES T. HOPKINS, Administrator on the estate of *ABIGAIL B. ALMY*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 18th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.
ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-2

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 28, 1885.

GEORGE STANHOPE, Guardian of the persons and estates of *Nellie A., George H. and Mattie M. Gladding*, of Newport, minors, presents his annual accounts with the estate of said minors, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said accounts be referred to Monday, the 18th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.
ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-2

Court of Probate, City of Newport, Dec. 28, A. D. 1885.

ON THE APPLICATION in writing of James W. Langley of Newport, representing that *HERBERT W. LANGLEY*, of said Newport, is a person of unsound mind, who from want of discretion in managing his estate will be likely to bring himself or family to want or to render himself or family chargeable, and praying that Job T. Langley or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of said Herbert, which was referred to this time with an order of personal notice thereon:

It is ordered that said application be continued to Monday, the 18th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office City Hall, Newport, and that further notice of the pendency thereof be given by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.
ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
1-2

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Executor of the last will and testament of MARY DIGGLES, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and those indebted to make payment to him.
EDWARD J. DIGGLES, Executor.
Newport, January 2, 1886.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, R. I., Administrator on the estate of ELLEN E. MUNROE, late of said Portsmouth R. I., deceased, and having qualified as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make payment to EDWARD F. DYER, Administrator.
12-26

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed by the Honorable, the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors against the estate of MARY FITZPATRICK, late of said Newport, dec'd, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 30th day of November, A. D. 1885, are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in their claims and prove their debts, and that the 30th day of January, 1886, the 30th day of March, 1886, and the 31st day of May, 1886, at 3 o'clock P. M., on each of said days, and the office of P. J. Galvin, Esq., 249 Thames street, in said Newport, are appointed by us the times and place to attend the said creditors for the receiving of their claims.
JOHN J. PECKHAM, WILLIAM J. COZZENS, EDWIN S. BURDICK, } Comm'rs.
12-19

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed and duly commissioned by the Honorable Court of Probate of Portsmouth, Guardian of the person and estate of MARY C. ANTHONY, of said South Portsmouth, hereby requests all persons having claims against the said Mary C. Anthony to present them within six months, and all those indebted to make payment to GEORGE ANTHONY, Guardian.
12-19

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of KATIE T. FITZPATRICK, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.
PATRICK J. GALVIN, Guardian.
Newport, November 28, 1885.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Benjamin J. Burton to the Island Savings Bank bearing date the 14th day of May, A. D. 1885, and recorded in Land Evidence of the City of Newport, Mortgages, Vol. 17, pages 562 and 563, there having been default in the observance and performance of the conditions therein contained:

There will be sold at Public Auction upon the premises hereinafter described in said City of Newport on **Saturday, January 16, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon**, all the right, title and interest which the said Benjamin J. Burton had at the time of the execution of said mortgage deed in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land with two dwelling houses and other improvements thereon which in and by said mortgage deed are described as follows: The first of said lots, together with two houses and buildings and improvements thereon, is bounded, West by Thomas Street sixty-three (63) feet, North by Levin Street sixty-six (66) feet, East on land of the heirs of Alexander Easton, dec'd., sixty-three (63) feet and six (6) inches, and South by land of Richardson sixty-six (66) feet: The second of said lots is bounded North by Levin Street twenty-four (24) feet, East by land of Margaret Barry sixty-five (65) feet, South by other land of Benjamin Burton hereinafter called "the third lot," twenty-six (26) feet and six (6) inches, and West by lands of Daniel Turpin sixty-five (65) feet: and the third of said lots is bounded, North by land of said Benjamin J. Burton heretofore called "lot second," fifty-three (53) feet, East by land of Constant Smith sixty-five (65) feet, South by William Street fifty-seven (57) feet, and West by land of Burns sixty-five (65) feet, be said measurements more or less or however otherwise the said premises may be bounded and described:

The undersigned hereby give notice that they intend to bid at said sale.
THE ISLAND SAVINGS BANK By S. H. NORMAN, Treasurer,
Newport, Dec. 24, 1885. Mortgagee.

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

THERE WILL BE SOLD at public auction in the City of Newport, on the premises hereafter described, on **Saturday, January 16, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon**, all that certain lot or parcel of land, with a dwelling house thereon, bounded and described as follows: Northerly on Dennison Street, Easterly on land of Catherine Gannon, Southerly on land of John Sullivan and Westerly on land of Michael Geary, containing about seventeen hundred square feet of land. There will also be sold at public auction in said Newport, on the premises on **Monday, January 18, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon**, all that certain lot or parcel of land with two dwelling houses thereon, situate in said Newport and bounded, Northerly on Batchelder's Court, Easterly on land of P. Martin, Southerly on the parcel of land next hereinafter described and Westerly on land of P. and J. Murphy, containing about three thousand seven hundred and seventy square feet of land. There will also be sold at public auction in said Newport on the premises, immediately after the sale of the next above described parcel of land on **Monday, January 18, 1886**, all that certain lot of land containing eight thousand and seven hundred square feet of land more or less, bounded: Southerly on McAllister Court, Westerly on land of W. J. Nolan, Northerly on land of M. and J. Murphy in part, and partly on the next preceding described lot of land, and Westerly partly on land of P. Kiernan, and partly on land of M. Adams and others.
HEIRS AT LAW OF JOHN EAGAN, dec'd.
Newport, Dec. 14, 1885.

For further particulars with reference to the above sales and for a plat of the premises, apply to
THOMAS BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.
12-26

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, the undersigned Administrator on the estate of Mary Ann Heath, late of Newport, deceased, will sell at Public Auction on **Saturday, the 30th day of January, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon**, on the premises hereinafter described;

All the right, title and interest of which said Mary Ann Heath died seized and possessed in and to a lot of land with the dwelling thereon standing situate in said City of Newport bounded Northerly on Franklin street 22 feet or thereabouts, Easterly on land now or late of Susan, Mary and Ann Lawton 80 feet, Southerly on land now or formerly of Nathan B. Hammett 21½ feet or thereabouts, and Westerly on land formerly of Freelove Remsen, dec'd, 80 feet, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described.
AUGUSTUS P. SHERMAN, Administrator.
FRANCIS STANHOPE, Auctioneer.
Newport, Dec. 24, 1885. 5w.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Town Council and Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, R. I., will hold their regular sessions on the second Mondays in January, February and March 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Per order
PHILIP B. CHASE, Council and Probate Clerk.
12-26

Court of Probate, Portsmouth R. I., December 14, 1885.

ROBINSON P. BARKER, Administrator on the estate of *LUCINDA ALBRO*, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, presented his first account of administration on said estate for allowance; The same was received and the consideration was referred to the Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth on the 2d Monday in January next at 11 o'clock A. M., and it was ordered that previous notice thereof be published fourteen days, once a week, at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.
PHILIP B. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
12-26

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 21, A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM E. DENNIS, Guardian of the person and estate of *WILLIAM E. DENNIS, JR.*, of Newport, minor, presents his annual account with the estate of said minor, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 11th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.
ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
12-26

Court of Probate, City of Newport, Dec. 21, A. D. 1885.

DAVID STEVENS, Administrator with will annexed on the estate of *THOMAS STEVENS*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 11th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.
ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
12-26

Court of Probate City of Newport December 21, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS J. STODDARD, Administrator on the estate of *ABBY POTTER*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 11th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M, at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.
ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
12-26

Court of Probate, City of Newport, December 21, 1885.

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *GIDEON ANTHONY*, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report:

It is ordered that the consideration of said report be referred to Monday, the 11th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least for fourteen days.
ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.
12-26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Administrator on the estate of JOANNA HULL CROOKE, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.
WILLIAM CROOKE, Administrator.
Newport, December 26, 1885.

Banking and Insurance.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, January 2d, 1886.
STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier.
12-26

NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND OF NEWPORT.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after January 2, 1886.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, January 2d, 1886.
H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK.

DIVIDEND NO. 38.

FOUR PER CENT, payable on and after January 2, 1886.
CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 21, 1885.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 23, 1885.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of two and one half per cent. on the Capital Stock has been declared payable on and after January 2, 1886. J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 14, 1885.

THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank for election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-room on Tuesday, January 12th, 1886, at 11 o'clock, A. M. J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.
12-19

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 18, 1885.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. has been declared payable on and after January 2, 1886.
NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.
12-19

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the banking room on Tuesday, January 12, 1886, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 8, 1885. 12-12

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank for choice of directors, will be held Tuesday, January 12th, 1886, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M.
NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier,
Newport, R. I., Dec 7, 1885, 12-12

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 10, 1885.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking room on Tuesday, January 12th, 1886, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
12-12 STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND OF NEWPORT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be at their banking-room on Tuesday, January 12, 1886, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
12-12 T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 5, 1886, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the Stockholders on and after January 1, 1886. N. UNDERWOOD, Cashier,
December 18, 1885. 3w

Dwelling-Houses and Household Furniture

INSURED BY THE

FRANKLIN

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

WOOD'S BUILDING,

No. 12 South Main, cor. College St., Prov., R. I.
Incorporated 1851. Assets, $500,000.

DIRECTORS:—Benj. B. Adams, Edward A. Greene, Geo. C. Nightingale, Resolved Waterman, Thomas Brown, Francis M. Smith, Scott W. Mowry, Lewis Dexter, Amos M. Bowen, Charles F. Mason, Matthew W. Ingraham, R. H. I. Goddard, Charles D. Owen, Eugene W. Mason. AMOS M. BOWEN, PRESIDENT.
JOHN R. WHEATON, Secretary.

Also insures against Loss or Damage by Lightning. Dividends paid at expiration of Policies.
HENRY N. WARD, Agent.

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

[*Incorporated A. D. 1800.*]

Office: 45 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE R. I.

THE oldest Mutual Fire Insurance Company in New England. Has had eighty-four years of uninterrupted success. Is noted for the liberal form of its policy and for its fairness in settling losses. It has always paid losses by lightning.
H. R. BARKER, President.
H. C. WATERS, Secretary.
HENRY BULL, Jr., Agent.

Notice of Change of Name of Vessel.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of the sloop "M. DELORY" has been changed to that of "AMELIA," by authority granted by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1881. J. H. COZZENS, Collector.
Custom House, Newport, Collector's Office, Dec. 16, 1885.
12-19-4w

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

CATARRH

Nervous Headache, and all similar complaints. Sure Relief and Cure by using NO NAME THE SUFFERERS' FRIEND.

We Warrant It. By mail, 50c. and $1. Send for testimonials and reliable reference of people in this section who have been cured. On sale at drug and general stores. **KENOZA COMPOUNDING CO., Haverhill, Mass.**

SIMPLY OF THEIR MERITS AS RECOMMENDED BY ONE PATIENT TO ANOTHER.

DR. GALE'S PERSIAN PILLS

Have become the most popular medicine of the day for Catarrh of the Bladder, Female Weaknesses, Impotency and all Urinal Diseases. Sure cure. Free of all nauseating effects and require no change of diet. If your druggist does not keep them, address DR. J. GALE, Box 402, New London, Conn. Securely mailed on receipt of price. One box $1, 6 boxes $5.

WANTED.—Ladies and gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day can be easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp,
Crown M'F'G Company, 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ITCHING

Skin Diseases instantly Relieved by Cuticura.

TREATMENT.—A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and remedies fail.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.
ANTON BOSSMIER, Edinburgh, Ind.

TETTER OF THE SCALP.

I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the top of the scalp. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES about six weeks, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was.
J. P. CHOICE, Whitesboro', Texas.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES.

I want to tell you that your CUTICURA RESOLVENT is magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with Blotches, and after using three bottles of RESOLVENT I was perfectly cured. FREDERICK MAITRE, 23 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

KNOW ITS VALUE.

All of your CUTICURA REMEDIES give very good satisfaction. The CUTICURA I especially recommend for the diseases for which it is used. I know from experience its value.
DR. H. J. PRATT, Montello, Wis.

BEST FOR ITCHING DISEASES.

One of our customers says your CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best he can find for itching of the skin. He tried all others and found no relief until he used yours.
F. J. ALDRICH, Druggist, Rising Sun, O.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; SOAP, 25 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, Black Heads, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!

SNEEZE until your head seems ready to fly off; until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of thin, irritating, watery fluid; until your head aches, mouth and throat parched, and blood at fever heat. This is an Acute Catarrh, and is instantly relieved by a single dose, and permanently cured by one bottle of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler $1.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—*Med. Times.* "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—*Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston.* "After a long struggle with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—*Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburgh, Pa.* "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—*Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.*

Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.

HOW'S YOUR RHEUMATIZ? is a question that appeals to every tortured victim of Rheumatism, who finds the ordinary plasters and liniments powerless to relieve him. To such the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER is an elegant and never-failing source of relief, banishing rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, sudden, sharp and nervous pains as by magic. New, original, speedy, safe. At druggists, 25c.; five for one dollar, mailed free.—POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Cleanses the Head, Allays Inflammation. Heals Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Hearing & Smell. A quick Relief. A Positive cure **CREAM BALM** has gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain, agreeable to use.— Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Questions Answered !!!!

Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly "*Some form of Hops!!!*"

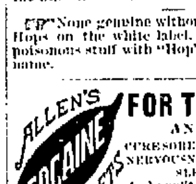
CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians;
"What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—
"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "*Buchu!!!*"
Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you
Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is
Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients"
"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.
Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.
People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.
Erysipelas!
"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"
Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.



FOR THE THROAT AND NERVES.

CURES SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE AND SLEEPLESSNESS.
A benefit to ELOCUTIONISTS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS. They strengthen the vocal cords and prevent Hoarseness. *Send for Pamphlet.* Price 50c. a box at Druggists or by mail.
Allen Cocaine Mfg. Co., 1254 B'way, N. Y.

To Those Whom it May Concern.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

HOWEVER hard to believe, yet 'tis true that the most pronounced type of feebleness and incompetency in man—whether constitutional or acquired—rapidly disappears and the vigor of youth fully established by the recent wonderful discovery made by Dr. C. J. Lewis, who will guarantee a radical and safe cure in every instance. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 2; 129 Friendship street, Providence, R. I. 4-11

For the Children.

My Lesson.

I've learned some things since I was young, and things that I allow
I never could have learned by talk, from that time until now;
It's one good thing to hear the wise, and own their sayings true,
And one to know the same ourselves, and know it through and through.

There's many a truth we've heard or read, from pulpit, school or tome,
And many a precept wise has it been taught us each at home;
But seen with tenfold brighter glow, through life's red ordeal flame,
So changed, that wisdom's aspect now, it hardly seems the same.

I lived with brothers many years upon a country farm;
A stranger to life's cares and fears, and evil-day alarms;
Oh, Heaven was near us then, though oft we murmured at our lot!
The Lord was in that quiet place, and yet we "knew it not!"

I knew, when I was but a child, that father dear was wise;
And thought no one on earth as he could reason and advise;
But little did I know, while 'neath the natal dome,
The depth of what he oft declared, "there is no place like home."

And often, too, poor mother warned and bid us boys beware
Of launching ere we must upon a world of sin and care;
We never comprehended then what she would fain unfold,
But, to our sorrow, since we've known, the half had not been told.

I did not love the spacious farm, the horses, sheep and cows,
That occupied the roomy barn, and fed from ample mows;
I longed to see the great, big world I'd read about, and find
Among its untried fields, a lot more suited to my mind.

I left the lowly native cot and scenes (forever dear)
Of all but heavenly happiness through many a livelong year;
I left the fertile vales where oft in peace I used to roam—
The soil and calling of my sires—my only earthly home.

Sweet boyhood's days and many too, of manhood's now are o'er!
Dear scenes and visions, then I knew, and kindred are no more!
I've seen the mighty world, and proved its clime, in years agone,
With no inheritance therein to set my foot upon.

It's scheme of pleasure, wealth and fame, which long in days gone by
Lured onward by unwary soul, as visions from on high,
Fast as my eager step advanced, have fast and faster flown,
And where they reigned supreme from hence they are no longer known!

The bright mirage, the glittering show, has long-time lost its charm;
I long for peace once more below, upon the dear old farm;
No gleam on my benighted way, no beacon as I roam,
Seems so like heaven, as memory's ray, that pictures childhood's home.

If any power were given me, to lay in my control,
To stamp this lesson of my life on every youthful soul,
I'd cry aloud to human kind both far and near, and say,
Improve the time and means you have, in youth's most precious day!
—[Warner.

What's a School?

BY HENRY WRIGHT CLARKE.

A school is not a place to laugh and play;
No place to fool our precious time away;
No crib or cradle, in which to take our ease;
No carnival, where all may do just what they please;
But 'tis the place for every boy to do the best he can,
To make himself an honest, upright, cultivated man.

A school's no place for girls to shirk, and flirt;
No place for throwing scandal-mud and dirt;
No place for sour faces, turned-up noses—disordered looks;
No place to waste life's fleeting hours a-dawdling over books,—
But 'tis the place for every Celia, Susan, Sadie,
To make herself a loving, lovable, accomplished lady.

Then let us make the school just what it ought to be,—
A pleasant place—where one and all alike agree
To work with a will, with a purpose and a plan
To get the most for our toil and the best that we can,—
Soul-jewels, whose lustre can never tarnish or depart,—
Useful knowledge in the head, and loving-kindness in the heart.

Two Doughnut Boys.

"Oh, dear!" said Ray, his blue eyes full of tears, "he's such a hateful boy, that Tommy Briggs is, mamma. I wish I didn't ever get acquainted with him. I wish his father didn't live so near by Uncle Jack's farm."

Mamma Trevor looked at her boy's flushed little face and smiled; but she didn't say a word until she had taken Ray to the wide kitchen sink and sponged forehead and dimpled chin, blue eyes and rosy mouth, with clear, cool water.

"Now, what is it, dear?" she asked.

"It's Tommy Briggs," said Ray, putting out his lips again. "O, mamma, he's so mean and hateful—"

"Ray, Ray! that isn't the right way to talk, even about those who we believe are our enemies," interrupted mamma, gently. "Do you think it is?"

"Na'm," Ray answered honestly, winking pretty fast; "but I can't help it, mamma. I know Tommy Briggs is my enemy, and a good deal worse. Why, mamma, don't you b'lieve—"

Ray stopped, and shut his white teeth together with a snap. Mamma didn't smile this time. She spoke very soberly:

"Well, dear, go on. What did Tommy do?"

"You know that big, nice apple Aunt 'Rusha gave me this morning, don't you?" Ray swallowed a big sob. "'Twas the very last one she had, 'cause she'd kept it wrapped away in tissue paper all winter to see how long it would keep, and there came a little tiny speck of rot on it, and she gave it to me. 'Twas the very last one, you know; and it smelled just as nice, and the rest won't be ripe for a long time. And I started to go out where the men are mowing to show it to Uncle Jack, and when I was going across the pasture Tommy Briggs ran up behind me and grabbed it, and ate it every mite up but the bones, mamma, and didn't give me even so much as a bite. Don't you think he's a real mean, bad boy, mamma?" Ray's face was flushing up again as fast as ever it could.

Mamma looked pretty sober, though she almost had to laugh about the bones.

"I think he did very wrong, dear," she said, "and if I were in your place I believe I would kill him."

How astonished Ray looked at that. He could hardly believe his ears.

"I mean," mamma answered, gently, "that I would kill the naughty spirit in Tommy's heart with a good deal of kindness."

Ray understood and he looked interested, though a little doubtful.

"I don't hardly know how," said he; "but I'll try next chance I have."

"That's my good boy," Mamma Trevor said, kissing first one round cheek and then the other. "Your chance will come soon enough, dear."

And so it did. That very day was baking day, and when Aunt 'Rusha was frying cakes she remembered Ray's disappointment and fried two rich, plump, brown doughnut-boys for him.

"These are to pay for the apple you lost," said she, laughing. "You must look out sharper this time, dear."

"Yes'm, Aunt 'Rusha, I will," said Ray. "Oh, thank you ever so much."

Then he went out under the vines on the back porch and sat down on the steps with his doughnut boys, waiting for them to cool. And pretty soon who should come along but Tommy Briggs himself! He was barefooted, and his straw hat hadn't a sign of a brim. He looked over the back yard fence, and his sharp, black eyes spied the doughnut-boys.

"Oh, gimme one!" cried he. But he didn't believe Ray would do it, all the same. He looked roguish, and ready to run away in a minute if Aunt 'Rusha should look out at the door.

As for Ray, he looked at the two puffy doughnut-boys, and then he looked at the mischievous face, that was a little dirty, too, peering over the fence. Then he started and ran down to the gate.

"Yes I'll give you one," said he smiling pleasantly; and then he handed Tommy Briggs the largest one of the two doughnut-boys. "They're real nice," said he.

You can't think how surprised Tommy Briggs looked. He was so surprised that he couldn't say a word—at any rate he didn't; not even "Thank you." But he took the doughnut-boy Ray reached out to him, and scampered away, and Ray thought that was the last of it.

"Anyhow, though, I don't b'lieve he'd snatch my apple again," said he to mamma, "by the way he looked."

"I don't think he will, myself," said mamma. And she thought to herself, though she wouldn't have said it to Ray for the world, that if he would he must be a very hard-hearted little boy, indeed. But that wasn't the last of it. Nobody had even thought of strawberries being ripe, but the next morning when Uncle Jack opened the kitchen door he found a little box of them, red, ripe and sweet, on the threshold. Around the box was pinned a bit of paper very much soiled, and on this was printed in uneven letters:

"These is for the little boy wot I took his appul. I'm sorry, an' I won't do it agen. From.
"TOMAS BRIGGS."

"Now, what do you think?" asked Uncle Jack. And Ray's blue eyes fairly danced as he ate his strawberries with sugar and cream.

"Now isn't that the best way to make folks good?" he asked. "Isn't it mamma?"

"I think it is," said mamma, kissing both rosy cheeks again.

What do you think?—[Young Folks' Friend.

Do Ants Know One Another?

When we consider the immense number of ants in a nest, amounting in some cases to over 500,000, it is a most remarkable fact that they all know one another. If a stranger, even belonging to the same species, is placed among them, she is at once attacked and driven from the nest. Nay, more, I have found that they remember their friends even after more than a year's separation. This is not by any sign or password, because even if rendered intoxicated, so as to be utterly insensible they are still recognized. As regards the mode of recognition, Mr. McCook considers that it is by scent, and states that if ants are more or less soaked in water they are no longer recognized by their friends, but are attacked. He mentions a case in which an ant fell accidentally into some water: "She remained in the liquid several moments and crept out of it. Immediately she was seized in a hostile manner, first by one, then another, then by a third. The two antennae and one leg was thus held. A fourth ant assaulted the middle thorax and petiole. The poor little bather was thus dragged helplessly to and fro for a long time, and was evidently ordained to death. Presently I took up the struggling heap. Two of the assailants kept their hold; one finally dropped, the other I could not tear loose, and so put the pair back upon the tree, leaving the doomed immersionist to her hard fate." His attention having been called to this he noticed several other cases, always with the same result. I have not myself been able to repeat the observation with the same species, but with two at least of our native ants the results were exactly the reverse. In one case five specimens of Lasius niger fell into water and remained immersed for three hours, I then took them out and put them into a bottle to recover themselves. The following morning I allowed them to return. They were received as friends, and though we watched them from 7:30 till 1:30 every hour there was not the slightest sign of hostility. The nest was, moreover, placed in a closed box so that if any ant was killed we could inevitably find the body, and no ant died. In this case therefore it is clear that the immersion did not prevent them from being recognized. Again, three specimens of Formica fusca dropped into water. After three hours I took them out, and after keeping them by themselves for the night to recover. I put them back in the nest. They were unquestionably received as friends, without the slightest sign of hostility or even of doubt. I must, however, repeat these experiments, returning the ants at once into the nest. Not the least interesting fact which has resulted from my observations has been the unexpected longevity of these interesting insects. The general opinion used to be that they lived for a single season like wasps. Aristotle long ago stated that the queen bees lived for six and some even for seven years. Bevan, however, observes that "the notions of both ancients and moderns upon this subject have been purely conjectural. Indeed, it appears to be somewhat doubtful wether the length of life which the former seem to have attributed to individual bees was not meant to apply to the existence of each bee community." The nests, however, which I have devised, have enabled me to throw considerable light on this question. The queen ants are so easily distinguished from the workers that they can be at once identified, while, if a nest is taken in which there is no queen, we can satisfy ourself as to the workers, because, though it is true that workers sometimes lay eggs, those eggs invariably produce male ants. Hence, in such a case, the duration of the nest gives us the age of the workers; at least they cannot be younger, though, of course, they may be older. In this way I have kept workers of Lasius niger and Formica fusca for more than seven years. But what is more remarkable still, I have now two queens of the latter species which I have keep ever since 1874, and which, as they were then full grown, must now be twelve years old. They laid fertile eggs again this year, a fact the interest of which physiologists will recognize. Although a little stiff in the joints, and less active than they once were, they are still strong and well, and I hope that I may still keep them in health for sometime to come. I need not say that I shall do my best; but I hope that the interest I feel in them myself may not have tempted me to trespass too long on the kindness and indulgence of my readers.
—John Lubbock, in the Contemporary Review.

As soon as a man gets perfectly familiar with his own name he begins to write it so that nobody else can read it.

A fru[illegible]ing tree bends; all the virtues [illegible]lowly.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1886.

The Dolphin having proved a success, there is said to be no doubt but that she will be accepted by the Secretary of Navy.

Senator Sherman, it is thought, will be re-elected to succeed himself without any difficulty. The first ballot is to be taken on Tuesday next.

Gen. Neal Dow says that Bangor is the drunkenest city on the continent. This does not sound well for the Maine law.

Joshua B. Lippincott, head of the book-publishing house of the J. B. Lippincott Co., died in Philadelphia Monday.

Representative Davis of Fall River introduced a bill in the national house of representatives Monday, to establish a light and fog signal at Castle Hill. Where were the representatives from Rhode Island.

Senator Vance of North Carolina has introduced a bill to repeal the Civil Service Act. He says that this is not a Democratic measure and therefore should not be allowed to stand.

The great telephone suit has been decided in favor of the Bell Company. This Company has been uniformally successful in every suit brought against them.

The President has sent to the senate for confirmation 2000 nominations. That body will have enough to do to last some time in investigating, the character of those two thousand individuals.

Massachusetts is anxious for her share of the public spoils. For public buildings Lynn wants $100,000, New Bedford $100,000, Worcester $400,000, Springfield $1,500,000. This is modest to begin with.

In the assignment of committees by Speaker Carlisle, Representative Spooner of this State is placed on the committees on Accounts and on Reform in the Civil Service. Representative Pirce goes to the committees on Agriculture and on Railways and Canals.

This is an excellent time of year for lies, and the way some people who have nothing better to do, circulate them in this city will surpass the most rapid work of electricity. There is one good thing about the matter, however, the men who are most active in circulating lies about others, are those whom nobody believes even if by accident they happen to tell the truth occasionally.

The Boston Daily Advertiser is to again become a Republican paper. A majority of the stock has been purchased by some staunch Republicans and the paper will be taken from the mugwump fold. Its adventure in the Independent camp has proved a losing one. Mr. Geo. E. Ellis, the publisher, has resigned to attend to his own private business.

The new city government of Newport was started Monday and Tuesday of this week with rather more friction than usual, but the wheels got to moving at last. The contest over the various city officers Tuesday evening was not of long duration and most of the old incumbents were re-elected, the principal change being that of Chief of Police. Mr. Henry E. Turner jr., who was chosen to that responsible position, will, we doubt not, fill it acceptably to the city and with credit to himself. He has the ability and lacks only the experience which he will soon acquire. Many of the men on the police force are new to the business and will have to learn their duties by experience. They are, however, now responsible to one man instead of fifteen which will have, in our opinion, a telling effect upon the efficiency of the force. The Mayor has made a good beginning in his new office and we have no doubt but that he will have a successful administration. Mayor Franklin retires after his four years' term of service having won the respect and esteem of the community.

The first inaugural address of Mayor Powel, which the Mercury exclusively publishes in full, is a document well worth the reading by every citizen. It is a carefully prepared, thoughtful, timely document. The Mayor takes a firm and decided stand on every subject which tends to the welfare of our city, and if his advice is heeded the community will be a great gainer thereby. Upon the subject of intemperance and the sale of intoxicating liquors the Mayor speaks in no uncertain language. His ideas of the price of licenses and the nature of the bond to be required of every licensed dealer will be approved by all right minded persons. His remarks upon the police regulations, upon the sewerage question, the board of health, etc., should be carefully read and we trust that his ideas will be carried out by the council. The Mayor enters upon his duties, new to the business, but his address shows that he is entirely conversant with the wants of the city.

The new city goverment of the new city of Pawtucket was organized on Monday last. The new Mayor delivered his message to a crowded audience. A procession was formed of the leading citizens of the new city, with the aid of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Mayor and City Council of the city of Providence. A salute of 100 guns was fired and a good time generally was indulged in. The new city starts off brilliantly and we [illegible] happy to welcome her to the [illegible] of Rhode

WASHINGTON NEWS.

New Year's Day at the Capital.—The President Receives the Official World of Washington and the Public.—The ladies of the White House—Dignitaries at the Reception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1885.

The reception at the White House, the first New Year's reception of the new Administration was successful and brilliant, although large crowds have shaken the Presidential hand on previous occasions. Mr. Cleveland lowered the record of handshaking considerably. In eight minutes he shook the hands of 274 persons or about 34 a minute. The highest number previously shaken by a President on New Year's day was by General Grant, when he grasped the hands of 28 persons a minute for thirty minutes.

The weather was as perfect as that which greeted the inauguration of President Cleveland, and the fact was cited by many as fresh evidence of his surprising luck.

Soon after ten o'clock the rush of carriages began, conveying Diplomats to the Executive Mansion, and the red coats and brightly polished instruments of the Marine band were conspicuous here and there as they came from different directions to report for duty in the vestibule.

The Red, Blue, Green, and East parlors were decorated with flowers. The latter was thrown open to the sunshine while the others were darkened, and lighted with gas. All officials and formal receptions are conducted by gaslight. The President received his guests in the Blue parlor, as usual, and the Cabinet ladies received with him, standing in a line to his right, while the Cabinet officers stood in the rear of the receiving party.

Much interest was felt to see the social leaders make their debut, and many varied and amusing remarks were made on the subject. Some said the ladies were charmingly suave and genial, but I believe all critics agreed that in regard to attire they were comme ill faut, and that they compared favorably in this respect with any of their predecessors.

The President looked well and cheerful and as matter of fact as he did on the fourth of last March. He wore a black frock suit and black cravat, but no gloves and no flower in his button-hole. The Diplomatic Corps passed in review before him first, and their long unused court suits left a faint smell of camphor in the parlors.

After the Supreme Court and other dignitaries had greeted Mr. Cleveland the Senators and Representative paid their respects. Conspicuous among them were acting Vice-President Sherman, Senator Logan, Speaker Carlisle with his wife on his arm, Messrs. Randall, Morrison, and others. General Logan was exceedingly cordial in grasping the President's hand, and the President returned the effusion in like manner, even more so. Mr. Randall looked radiently good natured notwithstanding his recent lost management of some appropriation bills, and Senator Sherman was unusually smiling and adaptable for him. Mr. Carlisle looked pale and fatigued as if his committee making work was wearing on him.

The Army and Navy Corps marched over to the White House from the War Department near by, adding more brilliancy to the scene with their sparkling swords and epauletts, belts and shoulder straps, gloves white or buff, gold lace, tasseled cord, and gay sashes. The monotony of blue and gold among the Army officers was broken by the yellow of the cavalry officers, red of the artillery, black of the engineers, an orange of the signal corps. The insignia of rank also afforded an interesting study. All grades were represented, from the three stars of the Lieutenant-general down through stars, eagles, leaves and bars to the single bar of the first lieutenant. Among the Naval uniforms were the four strips of gold lace and the four silver stars of the Admiral on down the grades to the silver anchor. The oak leaf and acorn of the medical corps were there, the silver oak sprig of the pay corps and the silver leaves of the engineer corps. From this time on the procession was made up of lesser officials personages and a general crowd. At two o'clock the reception was to closed, but the people still came, and the President said, let them come on until three. Then he was weary and asked that the Mansion be closed.

JOHN BROWN.

The House Judiciary committee held a meeting some days ago and considered a bill to be presented to the General Assembly upon the subject of the justice courts of the state. This bill provides that the state be divided into ten judicial districts, of which, Newport county shall be the first; South Kingstown, North Kingstown and Exeter the second; Westerly, Hopkinton, Charlestown, and Richmond the third; Kent county the fourth; Bristol county the fifth; Providence, North Providence, and East Providence the sixth; Cranston, Johnston, Scituate and Foster the seventh; Burrillville, Glocester, and Smithfield the eighth; Pawtucket and Lincoln the ninth; Woonsocket, Cumberland, and North Smithfield the tenth. A court is to be established in each, and the justices elected by the General Assembly. It is provided that these district courts shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all civil actions when the debt or damages shall not exceed $100, and concurrent with Courts of Common Pleas where the debts or damages do not exceed $300, and concurrent with special Courts of Common Pleas over all actions brought within its district against tenants for possession of tenements or estates.

Senator Blair wants Congress to erect monuments for Lincoln and Grant at a cost of a million dollars each.

It is now said that William H. Vanderbilt was worth over three hundred million dollars.

There is a manifest decline in the popularity of roller skating rinks

(Continued from first page.)

by one slipped from our hold, and Newport today has but its fame and its attractions to depend upon. Newport is unrivalled in many respects, and never can be surpassed in many ways; but still there are many other claimants in the field for honors as summer resorts, and I think that too much attention to drainage, purity of water supply (both, at present in a very unsatisfactory condition) and any matter relating to the public health cannot be given too much attention by you. In my opinion every dollar that can be saved or spent without crippling other necessary work should be devoted as speedily as possible to carrying out your permanent system of drainage, for that is the key-note to health, and all money put under ground without reference to a fixed system, is virtually and actually buried, and the work to be done over again. Economize as you will, but spend the money saved in your permanent system of sewage, and it will redound to the city's advantage in a hundred ways, and is for the benefit of every inhabitant of the city, be he rich or poor.

There is another point that should be carefully considered by you at an early date and that is of some practical and safe manner of disposing of the garbage of the city, either by safe and suitable dump ground, towing out to sea or burning it up. There are difficulties in the way of each. A dump ground in the immediate neighborhood of the city is hard to locate, land is too valuable, and the risk of creating a nuisance. Towing to sea involves the expense of a tug, either owned by the city, or hired, the maintenance of a dump scow, and a suitable place for her to be stationed for the reception of garbage, convenient to the town and yet not to create just complaint from disagreeable odors and, unless taken far out to sea, the risk of a return of the garbage on our beaches. Burning would involve the cost (and location) of a plant to effect it, but, I believe, would be the most effectual and safest plan of all. What the cost of a plant for this purpose would be, I am not at present in a position to state. The contractors for the collection of swill in the city should receive attention and also their mode of collecting it, for their practice, in some cases, has been slovenly and they scattered it unnecessarily about the premises where they collected it and often when the collections were not made regularly the people threw the swill into their ash barrels, which is not as it should be. I would also suggest that some rigid regulation be made and enforced as to the hours in which swill is to be gathered, if only during the warm months of the year, for it is not creditable to the city, or agreeable to any one to have the foul smelling carts pass through the streets and avenues of the city, in the middle, or afternoon, of a hot summers day, and gives the city an unpleasant appearance to strangers even if the inhabitants are not considered. There should be a dump ground for the fish and fruit dealers fixed upon as soon as possible, for they at present, are compelled to have, at times, a very objectionable amount of refuse in their places of business, offensive at times, and detrimental to health. It may be well to call your attention to the condition of the waste land at the south end of the city, between Wellington avenue and Connection street, Thames street and Houston avenue, and also of the "Cove," all of which should be filled in at the earliest moment, and I would recommend your taking steps to effect this as speedily as possible. This city is destitute of a Hospital for contagious and infectious diseases, a state of affairs that should certainly be remedied as soon as possible, for should any disease unfortunately be implanted in the city, there is no place where it can be treated, or quarantined, except where it may happen to exist, and even if the risk to the lives of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, or even city, is not considered, should it spread and gain a strong foot hold, in case of certain disorders, there might be caused a panic during the crowded season of the year, that would cause incalculable loss to our citizens, and from the mere fact of such an occurrence, take years to overcome the bad effects on the mind of the public. It certainly is not a state of things that ought to exist, either from a sanitary or business point of view.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

While touching on matters pertaining to the public health, and welfare at large, of the city there is another point to which it is not out of place to call your most serious attention, as it is one important at all times, and at certain times of the most vital importance and gravity, and involves the well being and safety of the whole community. I refer to the permanent establishment of a properly empowered Board of Health. I would most earnestly recommend that the so called Advisory Board of Health be made permanent (by suitable legislation if necessary) and be clothed with all necessary and proper powers as the Board of Health of the city of Newport, to enable it to carry out the objects and purposes for which such "Boards" are created. I have had the honor of serving as a member of the present board for the past year, and I can testify from personal observation and experience, that until the board is empowered to take and enforce, by legal penalties, all necessary action on the multitudinous complaints, nuisances and dangers to the public health and welfare, that are constantly brought to their notice, they can never effect a tithe of the good that they might effect were they so empowered; besides which it is eminently disheartening to the members, who give their time and trouble gratuitously to the city, to feel that they are powerless to remedy evils that they know to exist. I have never seen any disposition on the part of any member of this board, to do, or advocate, any measure, or act, that was not prompted by the most earnest wish for the public good. I am very certain that the mere existence of this board, imperfect as it is from its lack of authority to remedy evils that were most patently deserving, and requiring speedy correction, has already exerted a most beneficial effect in many ways, both in urging people to correct evils by its moral effect and merely calling attention to their existence, were in cases where the board had no power to compel them so to do, and has given a certain class of our inhabitants a wide-spread feeling of confidence, from the mere fact of its existence and being constantly on the watch. To me it has been a matter of great surprise that there should be, or ever have been, an indisposition or hesitency to give all proper and lawful powers to such a board, restrained in all proper ways by the ratification of their more important rules and regulations by the scrutiny and approval of the city solicitor and subsequent action and adoption of city council or board of aldermen, as might be necessary. It would seem as though the board of aldermen of this city should gladly shift the care and responsibility that now rests upon their shoulders as a board of health, into the hands of professional men, who, by the very nature of their profession and education are accustomed to deal with the very subjects likely to come up, and are enabled by their professional training and knowledge to suggest remedies and the proper course of conduct to be pursued in cases of emergency, promptly and surely, for at times the delay of a day, or even of hours, may work incalculable mischief. I would most earnestly recommend that the board of aldermen prove themselves equal to the demands of the times we live in: and of prudence and forthwith delegate the powers now vested in them as a board of health to the so-called Advisory Board of Health, and thereby free themselves from responsibility in matters of vital importance to have regulated and administered in the most effective manner; and place the care and responsibility on men whose whole lives and thoughts are devoted to the study and treatment of these very subjects, for by so doing it would abridge the powers of the board of aldermen in no respect, except in matters which do not come strictly within their province to deal with. Every city in the land, almost, has its regularly organized board of health, clothed with all necessary powers to act efficiently and promptly, and I can see no good reason why Newport should be behindhand in so important a matter, one universally conceded to be a wise and prudential course of proceedings. The mere fact of the powers necessary to the board's efficiency being granted them, would not only urge the members composing it to greater exertions to render it a further safeguard, and power for good, but go far to establish a reputation for the city as being "up" to the enlightened times in which we live. What was "good enough" fifty years ago is not enough now.

HIGHWAYS.

Next in importance to our city's fame for beauty, situation and salubrity of climate, our beautifully made streets and roads add our greatest attraction, and in order to prevent in the future these being torn up for various purposes as soon almost as the Highway department has made them and put them in perfect order, and so keeping them in a state of continual turmoil and disorder I would suggest as a wise measure that the City Council pass an ordinance ordaining that "prior to the making and macadamizing of any street or road by the city, due notice being given (or published) to the abutters, the gas company, the water company and the city engineer for a period of — weeks (or months), so that all concerned shall be duly and fully informed of the city's intention to make a permanent roadbed in said streets or roads, in order that drains, water and gas mains with one (or more) connections with each of them, laid as far as the curb stone to each abutter's property, may be so laid prior to the making or macadamizing of said street or road, and after the road or street shall have been made and completed by the city they shall not be disturbed or dug up for a fixed period of time (to be determined by the proper authority) save for alterations and repairs to the roads or streets, the gas, water mains or sewers, or to make such connections with either or all of them, other than those already provided for, as may be absolutely and unavoidably necessary. It would seem proper in this connection to call attention to the sidewalks in certain portions of the city at all events, as some of them are in a very undesirable condition, even where there is daily much travel. The roads and streets being of such a high character for excellence makes the contrast all the more striking and apparent, and some remedy should be applied if practicable. In connection with the subject of the sidewalks I would recommend that some prompt and effective measures be taken to relieve the city from the unsightly wooden electric light and fire alarm poles, either by doing away with them altogether or by the substitution of the [illegible] or by what should be done in every town in the country, putting the wires underground.

EASTON'S BEACH.

There is a matter to which I think it would be well if some attention should be given by you, and that is the utterly unguarded condition of our bathing beach (Easton's so called) in regard to any means of rescuing persons from drowning, or resuscitating them when saved from the water. The beach is a point of the greatest attraction to thousands of people who visit this place during the bathing season, mainly upon its account; and, while it is probably the safest bathing beach upon the whole Atlantic coast, somebody manages to get drowned occasionally. When the swarms of people who resort to it, and bathe utterly regardless of a thought of danger, are considered, I do not think that the city authorities should permit the beach to be used without making provision for proper precautions as to life saving apparatus (of what description to be determined by competent judges), to be kept on the spot at all times during the bathing season, easy of access when needed, and inspected from time to time to see that it is kept in an efficient condition. To the best of my knowledge there has never been so much as a cod line kept there for the purpose. It appears to me that this is not right, either for our city's reputation or to the persons who make use of the beach. It would be a small, but important matter for the city to cause some proper appliances for saving life, restoratives, blankets, &c. to be always kept on hand and ready for use, either by the city or the lessees of the beach. The police officers who are detailed to act as "beach constables" ought to be instructed in the simple rules for resuscitating drowned persons, and taught to put them in practice and copies of these printed rules should be kept in open view in the ticket offices or elsewhere. Many a poor wretch has had the last feeble flicker of life destroyed in him by being rolled to death, across a board, or by being held up by the heels, by well meaning, but ignorant people. This may seem a trivial matter to refer to but it is one that I certainly think ought to be attended to, for the beach is part of "our stock in trade," and anything that renders it more safe, or tends to give visitors confidence in it, redounds to the city's advantage, and, even should there happily never be an occasion to use the proposed apparatus, it still would be a proper precaution to have taken.

CONCLUSION.

Now, Gentlemen, I will trespass no longer on your patience or time. I am conscious that the points on which I have touched may not be new or seemingly important, but they struck me as being propositions to which to direct attention, and accordingly I have done so. I trust that you will not think that I am inclined to be extravagant in my ideas, or desirous to run the city into needless expense, for I have no desire to do so if it were in my power. Cities must spend money to be successfully maintained in accordance with the demands made upon them by the times in which we live, and the main point to be looked after in their administration is a wise and judicious expenditure, and to see that the value of a dollar is returned to the city for a dollar spent and the money is not uselessly squandered.

We have abundant reason for thankfulness for our beautiful and pleasant home by the sea, for, when we look around us, and see how other lands have been racked by fire and sword, pestilence and famine, earthquakes and disasters of all kinds, and reflect how constant a reign of peace and plenty has been granted our favored country, and our own "tight little island," our hearts ought to brim over with thankfulness to the Giver of All Good for all His infinite mercies to us.

After the two bodies separated the Board of Aldermen organized with Alderman Greene as President and the Common Council began balloting for a President. Councilmen Nathan Barker, last years incumbent, and John Waters were nominated and after 105 ballots had been taken, most of which stood five and five, an adjournment was made to ten o'clock Tuesday morning when the balloting was resumed. Neither side had weakened, however, and the dead-lock remained unbroken until the forty-fourth ballot (140 in all) when Councilman Waters got six votes and was declared elected. Alex N. Barker was then re-elected Clerk and the Council adjourned.

The new City Council came together as usual Monday evening for the purpose of going into caucus, but the Common Council not having organized an adjournment was taken to Tuesday afternoon. At their meeting Tuesday afternoon, however, it was decided to omit the accustomed caucus and adjourned to the regular session in the evening.

CITY COUNCIL.

First Meeting Tuesday Evening—Routine Business and Annual Elections—Police Appointments, etc.

The first regular meeting of the City Council for the new municipal year was held Tuesday evening with all the members present. His Honor Mayor Powel presided over the Board of Aldermen, which is composed wholly of new men, and President Waters over the Common Council, of which five are new members. When the hour for opening the meeting arrived, the Board of Aldermen were in secret caucus considering His Honor's police appointments and at 7.45 the two bodies went into joint convention for the election of general city officers, but soon separated for the purpose of fixing the salaries. This having been done they again went into convention and proceeded with the election, which resulted as follows:

Chief of Police—H. E. Turner, Jr. Salary $850.

Street Commissioner—Henry A. Bentley. Salary $1000.

City Engineer—Henry A. Bentley. Salary $1500.

City Solicitor—Francis B. Peckham. Salary $1500.

Judge of Probate—Darius Baker. Salary $800.

Probate Clerk—Alex N Barker.

City Sergeant—Wm. H. Westcott. Salary $200.

Overseers of the Poor—Augustus P. Sherman, William A. Stedman and John H. Crosby, Jr.

Inspector of Nuisances—Charles B. Langley. Salary $800.

City Physician—Henry E. Turner, M. D. Salary $500.

Harbor Master—William F. Townsend. Salary $800.

Collector of Taxes and Clerk to Assessors—Wm. J. H. Altman. Salary $900.

Assessor of Taxes for 3 year—J. G. Topham. Salary $250.

Truant Officer—John M. Carr. Salary $700.

Keeper of City Asylum—William S. Bacheller. Salary $800.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department—Henry H. Tilley.

Assistant Engineers—1st, Joseph G. Stevens; 2d, J. E. Lake; 3d, George A. Brown; 4th, Andrew J. Kirwin.

Inspector of Kerosene—William Pinniger. Salary $150.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—William Pinniger.

Surveyor of Highways—Henry A. Bentley.

City Surveyors of Land—Charles E. Hammett, Joseph P. Cotton, Henry A. Bentley, W. E. Lawton, Jr.

Superintendent of Public Parks—Nathan Barker.

Committee for Touro Park—J. G. Weaver.

Committee for Washington Square—Thomas Gladding.

Committee for Liberty Park—Thomas S. Burdick.

Committee for Equality Park—Henry T. Easton.

Surveyors of Round Timbers and Spars—Joseph S. Cottrell, Charles Cottrell.

Commissioners of the Newport School Fund—Hon. John Hare Powel, Thomas Coggeshall, H. C. Stevens.

City Crier—Henry Lincoln.

Fence Viewer—Michael A. McCormick.

Pound Keeper—Patrick Reynolds.

Bell Ringers—Thomas Kavanagh, Geo. T. Fizz, E. E. Leonard. Salary $150 each.

Keeper of Powder House—Chief Engineer of Fire Department.

Keeper of City Clocks—H. W. Pray. Salary $50.

Keeper of Jews' Synagogue—City Treasurer. Salary $50.

Overseer of Sand and Gravel at Fort Wolcott—City Engineer.

Superintendents to superintend the building of chimneys and placing stoves and stove pipes—James B. Brown, William K. Covell, Jr., Thos. Sharpe, John K. Walsh, John J. Bliss, Augustus C. Titus, Wm. J. Underwood, Silas D. DeBlois.

Constables under the general state law, and authorized to serve civil process—John B. F. Smith, Edward D. Jones, Edward S. Hammond, J. Gottlieb Spingler.

Beach Constables—Albert G. Crosby, Thos. Crosby.

Janitor for the Police Station—Collins S. Burrell. Salary $480.

Gate Keeper at Poplar, Elm and Fourth Streets—John W. Bacheller. Salary $400.

Commissioner of R. I. Bridge—Hon. John Hare Powel, Mayor.

Measurers of Grain, Salt, Shorts and Sea Coal—John J. Peckham, Daniel Brown, Clarke H. Burdick.

Inspector of Hides and Leather—Andrew Allen.

Sealer of Leather—Clarke H. Burdick.

Weigher of Cotton—Wm. Pinniger.

Inspector of Hoops—Francis Stanhope.

Corders of Wood—Joseph T. Card, Truman B. Spooner, John Burns, John Oman, John Dunbar, Benjamin Oman, John Ronayne, Philip Dring.

Weighers of coal and other merchandise—Overton G. Langley, Wm. Pinniger, John Howard, David T. Pinniger, Gardiner B. Reynolds, Thomas D. Stoddard, John Breese, John B. Mason, James Hilton, James A. Greene, 2d, Joseph G. Perry, Charles H. Langley, Jacob Weaver, Ezra J. Barker, Charles B. Tennant, Arthur R. Tuell, Francis Stanhope, John Congdon, W. H. Bliss.

Gauger of Casks—Wm. Pinniger.

Packer of Fish—Francis Stanhope.

Auctioneers—Francis Stanhope, Thos. Burlingham, Harley W. Pray, Thos. W. Freeborn, Wm. H. Bliss, A. Prescott Baker, Robert J. Henderson, Lawton Coggeshall.

Undertakers—John F. Shea, Thos. Kavanagh, M. Cottrell, John S. Langley, J. Gottlieb Spingler, Stafford Bryer, Robert C. Cottrell, Henry G. Bryer, Frederick A. Clarke.

The two bodies then separated and the following officers were elected by the Board of Aldermen:

Health Officer—William F. Townsend. Salary $200.

Commissioner of Wrecks—Lawton Coggeshall.

Inspector of Milk—Wm. Pinniger.

Weighers of Neat Cattle—Ezra J. Barker, Francis Stanhope.

Inspector of Saleratus and Bi-Carbonate of Soda—Wm. Pinniger.

Field Drivers—Darius M. Wilcox, Patrick Corcoran. Salary $150 each.

The joint standing committees were announced as follows:

Finance—Aldermen Peckham (chairman) and Weaver and Councilmen Read, Austin and Barker.

Highways—Aldermen Newton (chairman) and Greene and Councilmen Sullivan, Bliss and Peckham.

Fire Department—Aldermen Hamilton (chairman) and Horton and Councilmen Austin, Boyle and Peckham.

Asylum—Mayor Powel (chairman), Aldermen Hamilton and Greene and Councilmen Peckham, Boyle and Read.

Gas and Lamps—Alderman Peckham and Councilmen Austin (chairman) and Sullivan.

Ordinances—Alderman Weaver (chairman), and Councilmen Bliss and Read.

City Property—Alderman Newton and Councilmen Sullivan and Austin (chairman).

Printing—Alderman Horton (chairman) and Councilmen Boyle and Austin.

Burial Grounds—Alderman Hamilton (chairman) and Councilmen Boyle and Austin.

The Mayor's appointments in the Board of Aldermen were as follows:

Police—Captain, Frow B. Garnett; Sergeants, Martin P. Curley, Allen C. Griffith and Charles A. Gillen; Officers, William P. Denman, Roger McCormick, John E. Clarke, Wm. J. Dunbar, David I. Scott, Edward T. Easton, William H. King, Thomas James, Alexander Steele, George Simpson, Charles W. Oxx, Wm. C. Dring, James G. Allbro, Benjamin F. Davis, John F. Flynn, Thomas Moore, Stephen G. Chase, William H. Wilcox, George A. Wilcox, Daniel R. Caswell, John F. Regan, Zacheus Chase, John F. Anthony, James R. Crowley, Peter King, Samuel Dodge, George W. Tozier, James F. Gilroy, with two places yet remaining vacant.

City Messenger—William R. Westcott.

The annual reports of the various officers and trust funds were read and received and appropriately referred. The report of the Public School Committee was read and received. A communication, requesting the city government to provide suitable room for violently insane persons, was received from the Newport Medical Society. The Finance Committee was authorized to report at the next meeting upon ways and means for the present fiscal year. The City Treasurer was authorized to draw upon the Touro Street and Touro Synagogue funds for the amount necessary for repairs and to obtain terms upon which the city's deposits will be received for the year. The City Clerk was instructed to prepare the City Documents for 1885. The Committee on Gas and Lamps was authorized to advertise for proposals for lighting streets and public buildings for the ensuing year. The Committee on Streets and Highways was authorised to get proposals and contract for fuel and gravel for the highway department for the year. The Committee on City Property was authorized to get proposals and make their semi-annual contract for fuel for public buildings. The petition of Raphael Pumpelly and others, asking that Gibbs avenue be macadamized from Catharine to Francis street was referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways. On petition of Charles E. Lawton Post G. A. R., $200 were appropriated for their use on Memorial Day.

The two branches again went into joint convention and elected the following officers of the various fire companies.

Steamer No 1—Foreman, George Martin; Assistant, Thomas S. Bowler; Engineer, Peleg D. White; Fireman, George A. Tilley.

Steamer No. 2—Foreman, Benj. S. Peabody; Assistant, Seth B. Hammett; Engineer, David J. Moriarty; Fireman, Robert M. Pike.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1—Foreman, Passed; Assistant, Benj. F. Tanner; Engineer, Stephen S. Lawton.

Hose Company No. 4—Foreman, Peleg S. Bosworth; Assistant, W. J. C. Young; Engineman, Robert H. Peckham.

Steamer No. 5—Foreman, George C. Shaw; Assistant—Theodore H. Bliss; Engineer, Elmer E. Leonard; Fireman, Phineas C. Clark.

Hose Company No. 6—Foreman, Stephen H. Sullivan; Assistant, P. J. Cassidy; Engineman, Daniel P. Murphy, Jr.

Steamer No. 7—Foreman, Charles A. Easton, Jr.; Assistant, Frederick Tanner; Engineer, William H. Kelly; Fireman, Henry Kelly.

Hose Company No. 8—Foreman, Percy A. Austin; Assistant, William F. Kuhn; Engineer, John R. Ward.

Then boards then separated and at 10.55 adjourned to the 19th instant at 7.30 P. M.

Speaker Carlisle has at last announced his committees and still they are unhappy. The chairmen of the principal committees are as follows: Elections, Turner of Georgia; ways and means, Morrison of Illinois; appropriations, Randall of Pennsylvania, judiciary, Tucker of Virginia; banking and currency, Curtin of Pennsylvania; coinage, Bland of Missouri; commerce, Reagan of Texas; rivers and harbors, Willis of Kentucky; Patents, Mitchell of Connecticut; agriculture, Hatch of Missouri; foreign affairs, Belmont of New York; naval affairs, Herbert of Alabama; post offices, Blount of Georgia; public lands, Cobb of Indiana; Indian affairs, Wellborn of Texas; Pacific railroads, Throckmorton of Texas; education, Aiken of South Carolina; labor, O'Neill of Missouri; pensions, Matson of Indiana; District of Columbia Barbour of Virginia; civil service reform, Cox of North Carolina; American shipping, Dunn of Arkansas; election of President, Hill of Ohio.

Newport Branch, Irish National League.

At the regular meeting of this Branch, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—

President—Patrick A. Ryan.
Vice President—Michael Dwyer.
Treasurer—Maurice Roche.
Recording Secretary—Cornelius Moriarty.
Financial Secretary—Michael O'Brien.

THE BEE HIVE.

A Grand Opportunity to Save MONEY!

Having determined to close out our Cloak Department before December 1st, we have made such sweeping reductions in prices that will astonish, yet benefit purchasers.

Our Stock to-day consists of over (500) five hundred Ladies' and Misses' Garments, all entirely new this season and most of them less than 10 days in store.

An enumeration of prices is impossible, sufficient be it to say that you are sure to save from $2.00 to $5.00 on every garment bought before December 1st at the

BEE HIVE

154 THAMES STREET.

FOR SALE LOW
—AT—
PERRY BROTHERS,

LYKENS VALLEY COAL

Deep Red Ashes and Free Burning.

PERRY'S PLYMOUTH COAL

In Stove, Chestnut, Egg and Furnace Size. Strong burning qualities and economical. Buy this Coal for winter use at

PERRY BROTHERS.

BUY YOUR COAL
—OF—
GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & CO.,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Best Furnace Coals and Best Range Coals
AT LOWEST PRICES.

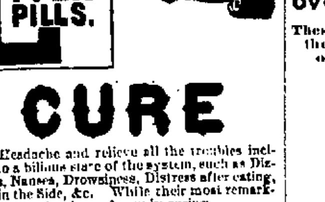
American and English Coal,

OAK AND MAPLE WOOD FOR FIREPLACES.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, N. Y.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

7%NET Security 3 to 6 times loan. INTEREST semi-annual and paid at your home. 12th year of residence, and 10th of business. No investor ever had to pay taxes, costs of foreclosure, wait for interest, or take land. BEST of References all around you. Write if you have money to loan. Address D. S. B. JOHNSTON & SON, Negotiators of Mortgage Loans. [illegible] ST. PAUL, MINN.

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c., $1.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
GermanCorn Remover kills Corns, Bunions, 25c
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c.
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

Wm. S. Lawton,

(formerly with Benjamin Bateman)

Sea Side Market,

292 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

(Near POST OFFICE.)

Dealer in
MEATS, POULTRY, GAME,
HAMS, BACON, TONGUES,
LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS
and vegetables of all kinds.

Agency for the J. & J. Darlington Philadelphia Butter.

Connected by telephone.

ENGLISH

"Compressed Charcoal"

STONEWARE FILTERS.

The most powerful, rapid and effective filter manufactured. Established in England for over half a century.

These Filters are universally adopted by the British Government and the various lines of ocean steamers. All diseases caused by drinking impure water are avoided by the use of these filters. We have also the English Glass Filters. For Sale only by the Importer's Agent

WM. K. COVELL, JR.,
163 Thames Street.

Dealer in Choice Housefurnishing Goods.
5-9-3m

Smoke

Old Mill

CIGARS.

Revival of this celebrated brand in a new size and style.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

J. D. Richardson & Co.
Sole Proprieters.

306 Thames and
2 Franklin Street.

Opp. Post Office.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Greene Bros'. Column.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

If you wish to get a good job done go to

GREENE BROS.,

Who have the best facilities and the most modern machinery for the manufacturing of all kinds of

DOORS,

Hard Wood Veneered Doors A Specialty.

WINDOW FRAMES,

SASH,

BLINDS,

Panel Work,

MANTLES, &c.,

SAWING & PLANING,

ALL KINDS OF

STRAIGHT AND CIRCULAR

Mouldings,

Stair Posts,

Balusters & Rail Rods,

COLUMNS,

BRACKETS,

Fence Posts

—ALSO—

JUST RECEIVED THE ONLY MACHINE FOR STICKING ALL KINDS OF IRREGULAR

MOULDINGS

—WITH—

HARD WOOD.

LUMBER YARD AND

Drying Room

Attached,

AT

Greene Bros.

24 and 26 Church Street.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY 1886. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
9 Sat	7 29	4 46	9 06	10 07	10 42
10 Sun	7 29	4 47	10 04	10 44	11 22
11 Mon	7 28	4 48	11 03	11 23	.....
12 Tues	7 28	4 49	mon	0 11	0 17
13 Wed	7 28	4 50	0 02	1 05	1 16
14 Thurs	7 27	4 52	1 06	2 07	2 23
15 Fri	7 27	4 53	2 10	3 08	3 32

New Moon, 3th day, 6h. 36m., morning.
First Quarter, 13th day, 3h. 12m., morning.
Full Moon, 20th day, 6h. 25m., evening.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 11h. 41m., morning.

New Advertisements.

Rubber Stamps

made to order by

D. L. CUMMINGS,

146 Thames Street.

Business Stamps all kinds and sizes, Self Inking wheel daters, Model self-inking frame stamp, New Bonanza self-inking with changeable die plates, Little Giant self-inker, round and square pocket stamps, pencil stamps, two sizes with or without pens, self-inking hand printing wheels for large work, lever self-inkers, consecutive numbering stamps that will number up to 999999 name stamps for marking clothing, monograms for marking handkerchiefs, note paper and fac-simile of signatures for marking clothing, receipting bills. Call and see samples.

The January Century

Is now ready. A few copies of the

HOLIDAY NUMBERS

—OF THE—

LONDON NEWS

—AND—

GRAPHIC

WILL BE SOLD AT 30 CENTS A COPY AT

CLARKE'S

NEWS DEPOT.

☞New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and New England City Directories on the counter for the convenience of the public.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Tuesday, January 19, 1886, at 12.30 o'clock P. M., if fair. If not, the next fair day.

About four and a half acres of land with a two-story Dwelling House, Shop, Barn and Crib thereon, situate on the East Main Road, South Portsmouth, opposite Gould's Blacksmith Shop.

The property being the widow's thirds of Arnold Albro's estate. The location is a very fine one, being on one of the highest elevations on the Island.

By order of THE HEIRS.
1-2 J. A. SISSON, Auctioneer.

GLASSWARE ! !

The popularity of our

Holiday Glassware Department

has been so great, we have decided to

continue it permanently.

Handsome patterns of table ware from FIVE CENTS, up. Those looking for such goods are invited to examine our line. At least 50 per cent saved by buying of us.

GROCERIES ! !

A complete assortment of First Class, staple and fancy Groceries at

"Ragged Edge" Margins

FOR CASH AT

J. G. Johnson's,

39 THAMES ST.

W. H. ARNOLD

Has just returned from New York, where he has selected with great care the LARGEST and FINEST STOCK of

Engravings, Etchings, Indotints, Paintings, English, French and American Chromos, Easels, Velvet Frames, Ebony Brackets, Wall Pockets, Paper Racks, Gold and Bronze Cabinet Frames, Christmas Cards, &c., &c.

To be found in the City, and at the lowest prices. I have also the largest and finest stock of MOULDINGS in the City, consisting in part of fine

Gold, Composition Gold, Bronze, Oak, Mahogany, Cherry, Chestnut, Ebony, Maple, Black Walnut.

&c., &c., which I am prepared to make up in the best manner and at the lowest possible prices at a day's notice. I have also taken the Agency of the largest and best known Company in New England for

Crayon Portraits.

All orders promptly filled and faithfully executed at

12 BROADWAY.

We now have on hand a nice line of

PARLOR FURNITURE

upholstered in the Muslin. Also a fine assortment of

FURNITURE COVERINGS

of the latest patterns of Tapestry, Plush, etc. A nice assortment of

Rattan, Reed and Willow Chairs. Fancy Tables and Stands. Also a few nice Antique Pieces, such as Desk, Chest of Drawers, Card Table, Two Clocks, Mirrors, etc.

Now is the time to have your Mattresses made and made over. Furniture repaired and recovered. We desire also to call attention to the Patent Bath Tub Seat, a most desirable addition to the Bath Room.

Hazard & Horton.

No. 40 CHURCH STREET.

New Advertisements.

Newport Gas Light Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at the company's office on Monday, January 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. A. SHEDMAN, Treasurer.

Harrngton's

Restaurant,

No. 113 BROAD SREET.,

Opposite Narragansett Hotel,

Providence, R. I.

BEST COFFEE AND Fried Oysters IN THE CITY.

1-2

GLENWOOD RANGES.

The Glenwood B. Range

is making a commotion among Stove Dealers as well as among the people.

"The Most Pleasing in Design."

"The Most Economical in Consuming Fuel."

"Quickest Baker."

"Possessing all Modern Improvements."

"No Old Iron." &c., &c.

We know that in the

GLENWOOD B. RANGE,

we have a Range that will tell its own story in regard to those things, embodying as it does many NEW, SENSIBLE and PRACTICAL CONVENIENCES, and being so made and put together that it will not fail to give satisfaction. We simply invite you to look it over and thoroughly examine and test it.

Stove and Range combined.

REMEMBER

There are no ways for the ashes to escape except into the ash pan.

Over 400 now in use in this City.

SOLD ONLY BY

Walsh Bros.

222 Thames St., Cor Frank.

GEORGE W. FLAGG,

BANKER AND BROKER.

255 Thames Street, (Up-stairs).

Wall Street and Chicago

SPECULATION.

More money is now made in speculation than in many of the commercial and manufacturing industries.

TEN TO FIFTY DOLLARS, invested as margins on TEN SHARES of some Active Stock, or 1000 bushels of Wheat, Corn or Oats frequently returns

One Hundred Dollars Profit in One Day

A party with TEN DOLLARS, most any morning can double his money by purchasing the above amount on any Active Stock; 100 or more shares of stock gives a pro rata profit. WITH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, the nucleus of a FORTUNE is frequently laid.

Stocks, Bonds,

GRAIN and PROVISIONS.

The advantages offered are as follows:—You can BUY or SELL STOCKS in lots of 10 shares or more; MARGIN $1 PER SHARE. GRAIN, in lots of 1000 bushels and upwards; MARGIN 1 CENT per bushel. PORK and LARD in lots of 50 barrels or tierces and upwards; MARGIN 25 CENTS per barrel or 2½ CENTS per tierce.

NO INTEREST TO PAY.
NO CARRYING CHARGES.
NOT LIABLE BEYOND MARGIN.
PROFITS UNLIMITED.
LATEST QUOTATIONS by PRIVATE WIRE from New York and Chicago markets.

10-16-3m

Notice.

UNITARIAN TRACTS, PAPERS, &c., sent free to any one addressing Cor. Secretary of Women's Auxiliary Conference, P. O. Box 835, Newport, R. I. 12-12

Miscellaneous.

Wilcox & Barlow's

PRICE LIST.

Best Carolina Rice 10c. a lb.
12 lbs. for $1.00.
Choice Carolina Rice 7c. a lb.
4 lbs. for 25c.
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10 lbs. for 25c.
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Thurber's Shredded Oats 14c. Pkge.
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Duryea's Corn Starch 9c. Pkge.
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Maillard's Sweet Chocolate (1-4 lb cakes) 7c. each.,
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Cocoa Shells (Bulk) 6c lb.
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Cooper's Gelatine 13c. Pkge.
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Frazer's Axle Grease 10c. a box.

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FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

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NEW VARIETY

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SILK and CASHMERE

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With a very HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

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A large stock of Ice Skates just opened with prices to suit the times. A special offer to those who buy the $1 or higher priced skate, a present of a pocket knife will be given while the price will be as low as the lowest. 100 pairs of those

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Farm and Family

A Mistake with Corn Fodder.

We can point to hundreds of farmers, should proof be required, who grow corn and willfully waste the most valuable portion of the crop every year. In making this claim it may surprise many, as we take the stand that the fodder, if properly used, is worth more on the farm than the grain. Mind, however, we say if properly used. The fodder that is cut, stacked and left standing in the fields is not as soluble as that cured at the proper stage and stored under cover. If the farmers will keep sheep and cut the whole stock—leaf included—and feed with a small proportion of grain, a larger profit can be derived than by feeding corn to any stock. And we go further and claim if horses be fed on good, bright, corn fodder, that has been cut and crushed in a fodder cutter, they can be carried over winter and be brought out in spring in better condition, without any grain at all, except a small allowance of oats at night than they can on corn, or its equivalent in value, for the reason that they will not only relish the fodder but also because so large a quantity can be grown on an acre, that it surpasses the grain in value. Corn fodder is allowed to waste by turning the stock upon it to pick it over and trample it, but when the farmers learn that by properly curing and cutting it up for stock every portion may be used as serviceable food, they will realize the mistake they have made in not appreciating the value and importance of this portion of the corn crop.

It is the mistakes made in farming that discourage so many, and the most prominent mistake is the neglect to properly use the fodder from the corn crop—stalks and leaves—that render the crop of such little value in some respects. Growing corn for the grain alone does not pay, and yet the farmers who are aware of this fact annually put in their crops, harvest the grain, and allow the really valuable portion to be wasted by trampling or else destroyed by exposure. We might allude to straw also as another waste product, but which may be used to good advantage on all well-regulated farms where economy is rightly practiced.

Take Account of Stock.

Each farmer should take an inventory of his worldly possessions upon the beginning of the year, and know just how he stands in the world. Do not over estimate the value of the animals or the tools, nor the amount of hay, grain or produce on hand. There is no reason why there should not be an annual "taking an account of stock on hand" on the farm as much as in the factory, and it will serve the same purpose. The importance of knowing whether the past year has been a successful one or not should be as great to the farmer as to the merchant or manufacturer. Having completed this, the next thing should be the opening of an account of each department of his business. If such an account should be kept for a few years, it would serve to show whence comes the income and where goes the outgoes upon the farm. Does the value of the hay and grain fed to the cows exceed the value of the milk, butter and cheese sold? Do the sheep pay for their keeping? How much money has been made or lost upon the poultry? Did the potato crop pay for the manure, labor and seed expended upon it? Can corn be grown cheaper than it can be bought if a fair allowance is made for the value of the fodder or is it more profitable to grow corn in drills, either to cure for winter fodder or pack in the silo, and then to purchase the grain transported from the West? What has been the income from the orchards for a series of years? Are they paying the interest of a thousand dollars per acre, or would it be better to dig them up and put the land in grass or cultivate crops?

How many farmers can answer these questions, or many more that they might be asked? Yet these are questions which would be answered by a properly kept memorandum book and an account kept with each department. And each farmer ought to be able to answer them to his own satisfaction, if not to that of all inquirers; If cows are not paying for their keeping it is not desirable to increase the herd until a change has been made, either in breed of animals kept, method of feeding or mode of disposing of their products. If $1000 worth of poultry which pays no tax will yield more profit than $2000 worth of cows, as is asserted by enthusiastic poultry breeders, it will pay to invest more money in poultry houses and yard and to give them more attention. If three bushels of potatoes or turnips can be grown as easily and cheaply as one bushel of corn, while the market price is the same, it will be well to increase the area devoted to the most profitable crops, and reduce that given to the other. If corn be grown for thirty cents per bushel, upon fertilizers or manure for which the cash has to be paid out, and with hired labor, it will be better to grow it than to pay the money for corn grown in Missourie or Kansas. If corn fodder enough to winter twenty or more cows can be grown upon ten acres of land, at a cost of $20 per acre, while the hay that they could eat at the same time could be readily sold for three times that amount, the farmer should have his fields sown next spring with the corn, and prepare to send his hay to market. If a man who owns a wood lot three miles from home cannot hire that wood cut, drawn home and fitted for the stove, as cheaply as he can purchase coal enough to keep his dwelling warm, or could spend his time better in the mill or factory, where he could earn a dollar a day, than in the woods, he should know it, and so he ought to know if the wood lot or the orchards or cranberry meadow must be expected each year to make up for the money lost in keeping unprofitable stocks, or growing crops which do not pay for seed and labor.—[American Cultivator.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

A correspondent reports that his sheep ran in his apple orchard all Summer, doing no damage, but began pealing off the bark with the first frost. The grass at this season becomes shorter and less nutritious.

Fowls will do very well in Winter if fed only twice a day, but the last feed should be late and of whole grain, that it may not be digested too easily or quickly. No soft food should be given at night during cold weather.

There is danger in feeding corn stalks cut in inch pieces, especially in very cold weather. They freeze dry, and the points are as sharp almost as wood. In moderate weather, if in heaps, the cut stalks will heat slightly, which makes them more palatable to stock and prevents any danger.

See that the poultry is free from vermin when put up for the winter. A thorough washing of all parts of the henhouse with kerosene will accomplish this, as the fowls will clean themselves if allowed a dust bath. It is the vermin on fowls more than any other cause which prevents fall and early winter laying.

Although weeds will not grow when the ground is covered by snow and ice, this is the season when they are largely spread by being blown on icy glare across the fields. This especially is the way in which wild carrot are disseminated from farm to farm. These small seeds often adhere to the mud attached to wagon wheels and can thus be carried long distances.

The breeding sow should have a comfortable pen during cold weather, but it should not be made so close as to exclude outward air. In the confined ill-ventilated bed, the pig's health is impaired, and it is all the more likely to catch cold when it ventures out for food. A nearly uniform temperature is more important for the pig than for any other domestic animal, as they have little outward protection.

An English farmer who believes in ensilage, but did not wish to go to the expense of building a silo, stacked some eighteen acres of green grass and clover the past season, treading it down solid with horses which were slid down from the stack after the grass was all on. A portion of the bottom of the stack was cut away and put on top, which was covered with course sacks, upon which was placed a layer of earth about one foot in thickness, the latter being covered with rakings from the stack. Upon opening it in November the fodder appeared to be in good condition with the exception of some portions on the outside of the stack. Although the experiment proved fairly successful, it must be much safer and far more convenient to store the ensilage in pits.

Although milch cows, and, in fact, all neat stock, can be kept much cleaner when the place upon which they stand is elevated several inches above the floor, and only of sufficient width to permit them to stand their hind feet upon the platform when their heads are in the mangers, yet it is an uncomfortable position to confine them in the cold, stormy days in winter, when stock should be housed. This difficulty can be obviated by having a lid made in sections and hung upon hinges back of the gutter, or sufficient width to cover the latter. After the stable is cleaned in the morning the lid of the gutter can be let down for a few hours, which will allow the animals an opportunity to extend themselves and rest while standing. The expense of such an arrangement is slight, and the comfort of the confined animals will be greatly promoted.

There are now more Jersey cattle in this country than in the little island where this breed originated. It is doubtful now whether any better animals remain than have been brought over, nor perhaps so good as some that have been bred here.

A few years ago the fruits of California were almost entirely exempt from parasites, but this is no longer the case. The vigor and health of the plants have degenerated, and the fruits of all kinds are subject to attacks from various parasites.

It always pays to select good tools, even if you are obliged to pay a little more for them, as the quality of the work done and their durability will very soon make up for their small additional cost.

A good housekeeper has two thorough house-cleanings every year, one in the spring and one in the fall; a good farmer, two thorough barnyard-cleanings at about the same time.

A man's farm is a volume, every acre of which is a page bearing the marks of his character, indicating the degree of mental and moral culture to which he has attained.

The best temperture to keep apples is as near the freezing point as possible without actual freezing.

Colds Causes and Cures.

As the season for "catching" colds is upon us we copy the following very sensible remark upon the subject from the Household:

"There is no disease afflicting the human family more common than colds. It attacks the youngest and the oldest, the strongest and the weakest, as well as men, women and children of all climes, vocations and classes. When once cured, and even before it is entirely removed, the disease is liable to return without great care is used to escape its subtility. At no season of the year are we safe, and neither day or night, at home or abroad, are we secure from contracting this unpleasant and dangerous malady. Our systems sometimes seem to require but little excuse for taking colds. A slight draught from a half opened door, air from a window falling on the neck, bed or underclothing a particle damp, moistened feet or a change in the weather, are sufficient, and sometimes from no conceivable cause do we suffer the severest.

Were the cause of colds always known, we might usually prevent them, but the most prudent are often attacked. By paying more attention to the warmth of the body, dryness of the clothing, freedom from draughts of air, or wearing a small bag of camphor gum on the chest, or carrying a few crumbs of the same in the mouth on long drives in cold or stormy weather, many colds would be prevented, and our strength saved to baffle those that are of a more epidemic nature.

The approach or first effect of a cold is felt differently. Sneezing, tightness in the nostrils, rawness in the nasal passages, sore throat, chilliness, headache, ringing in the ears, or drowsiness, is but a skirmish of the battle that is to follow. These signs usually appear in the evening and should be attended to at once, as a cold can only be broken up at the commencement. The following morning if no remedy has been used, the disease will be thoroughly seated, and cause catarrh in the head, or a cough in the throat or lungs. In two to five days, if care is used, the cold will have ripened, and seem to pass off rapidly by expectoration of phlegm. If more cold is taken, pneumonia or consumption is liable to follow.

"There is no universal specific for cold even in their earliest stages. That which will cure one patient, will have no effect on another, and a cure for a person to day may, ten years hence, be useless. But most cases of the young or middle-aged can be cured, if taken in season, by some one of the simplest employed for this purpose. The following are a few of the methods used to cure colds in their beginning, and others will doubtless occur in the minds of the readers: Catnip tea made moderately strong, with sugar and milk, chestnut leaf tea, or tea made from any of the mints, especially pennyroyal, hot lemonade, camphor sling, or a long draught of cold water. Either of these should be taken after the patient is in bed, to produce perspiration, and care must be taken the following day. A tablespoonful of water made hot with cayenne pepper, taken in sips to moisten the mouth and throat, had been my individual remedy for years. Heating the feet is often sufficient, and a poultice of boiled onions is good where there is tightness of throat or lungs. Violent exercise, as rapidly sawing wood or mopping floor, will sometimes seem to answer the desired end.

The universal prevalence of colds, and the direful results often following, should induce us to use every precaution to prevent them, and prompt means to remove them when once contracted.

A Slipper Case.

An elegant slipper case for a gentleman can be made for about $1, one yard of velveteen, 2¼ yards of fancy cord and two plush ornaments being all the material needed, aside from large pasteboard boxes, which may be procured from any store. Dark blue or wine-red velveteen cases are lovely with painted sprays of syringa buds and blossoms. A very effective one had a water lily design of buds, flowers and leaves, and was altogether charming.

Furniture Polish.

One ounce of white wax, one ounce of yellow wax, one-half ounce of white soap and one pint of boiling water. Melt all together in a saucepan over the fire, and pour into a bottle. Apply it by rubbing a little on a small space with a cloth of any kind, rub with a second cloth and polish with a third. The economical housekeeper may have her furniture nicely polished for the holidays at a trifling expense.

Straw Hats for Work Baskets.

Straw hats may be bronzed, gilded, silvered or painted, and utilized for work baskets. After coloring the hat according to fancy, trim it with two rows of colored ribbon. Then line the hat with silk or satin, arranging pockets to hold the various necessaries for sewing. The lining must be long enough to form a bag, which is drawn together by ribbon. It must be securely attached to the top of the crown and then firmly fastened to the edge of the crown.

Glossy Starch.—Take two ounces of white gum arabic powder, put into a pitcher and pour on it a pint of boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire, and then, having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle—keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner will give lawns, either black or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for thin white muslin and bobinet.

Recipes for the Table.

Orange Pudding.—Set one pint of milk on the range in a saucepan. Mix one tablespoonful of cornstarch with two tablespoonfuls of cold milk and the yolks of three eggs, adding four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a little salt. When the milk is hot, not boiling, stir in the mixture and let it boil, stirring constantly. Peel and slice five oranges, removing the seeds, and lay them in a dish, sprinkling each layer with sugar. While the custard is still hot pour it over the oranges. Beat the white of the eggs to a stiff froth, adding two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and pour over the top of the custard. Serve when quite cold.

Paradise Pudding.—Ingredients: Three eggs, three apples, quarter of a pound of bread crumbs, one lemon, three ounces of sugar, three ounces of currants, half a wineglassful of wine, nutmeg, butter and sugar for sauce. Pare, core and mince the apples and mix with the bread crumbs, nutmeg grated, sugar, currants, the juice of the lemon and half the rind grated. Beat the eggs well, moisten the mixture with these and beat altogether, adding the wine last; put the pudding in a buttered mould, tie it down with a cloth; boil one hour and a half, and serve with sauce of butter and sugar mixed together.

Oysters for Breakfast.—An appetizing way of serving oysters for breakfast is the following: Put two dozen medium-sized oysters in a saucepan with their own liquid; let them come to a boil, then strain the oysters, saving the liquid; put about one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and two of flour; beat and work smooth; add the oyster liquid and let it boil about five minutes, stirring all the while; add juice of lemon to taste and the yolks of two eggs well beaten, salt, pepper and chopped parsley, and then the oysters; serve on toast.

Steamed Salmon.—Take the contents of a tin of salmon; pound well in a mortar with seasoning and some dripping; a spoonful of ketchup or anchovy sauce may be added. Mix with a good cupful of oatmeal. Moisten with one egg and a little milk, and steam in a mould for two hours. Serve with sauce or ketchup This dish is very good when made with bread crumbs and more eggs, but oatmeal may be used in many cases as a substitute for bread-crumbs, when extreme economy is an object.

Liver and Bacon.—Soak liver in cold water twenty minutes, wipe dry and cut in medium strips. Cut as many very thin strips of bacon and fry the bacon three minutes in its own fat. Salt, pepper and dredge the liver in flour before it goes in. When it is done lay in two rows the length of the dish, with a strip of bacon between each piece of liver. Strain the fat, and return to the pan with a cupful of hot water, the butter rubbed into the flour, and when it has boiled pour over the liver.

Roasted Rabbits.—Skin and draw them and stuff them with bread crumbs, butter and minced veal, seasoned with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Cover the breasts with slices of bacon, which must be firmly tied on, and roast the rabbits before a brisk fire, basting often with the drippings and a little white wine or vinegar.

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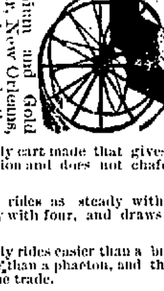

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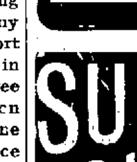


MEDICAL MINUTES, A treatise on the above subjects, Sexual Diseases, etc., illustrated with colored engravings; 112 pages. Price, 25 cents by mail to any address, from the author.

DR. C. J. LEWIS, 120 Friendship-st., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Greatest Blood Purifier ON EARTH.

This Great German Medicine is composed of Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Gentian, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, etc., combined with the Extract of Sulphur, which makes it the Greatest Blood Purifier known. Do not ever take

BLUE PILLS

or arsenic, they are deadly. Place your trust in SULPHUR BITTERS, the purest and best medicine ever made.

Is Your Tongue Coated with a yellow sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your stomach is out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS immediately! Is your Urine thick, ropy, cloudy or high-colored? **IT IS Dangerous!**

Don't Wait! Your Kidneys are out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use

Sulphur Bitters! Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some at once, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is

The Invalid's Friend! The young, the aged and tottering are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow,

Try a Bottle To-Day! PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

A. P. Ordway & Co., Chemists, Sole Proprietors for U. S. and Canadas.

SULPHUR PLASTERS cure pain in the side. KAUFMANN'S PILLS do not gripe. 25 cents.

BRADLEY'S ATLAS OF THE WORLD JUST OUT. Agents Wanted. Finest Geographical work ever issued in America. If no agent in your county, Atlas sent by express. WM. M. BRADLEY & BRO., 1026 Arch st., Phil.

TO LET—by the year—a very nice cottage, with a garden and grounds, for $300 a year. Apply to ALFRED SMITH.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WHALE FISHERY FROM 1750 to 1784.

Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Cape Cod, Boston, Long Island, Rhode Island, New Bedford, Williamsburg, &c.

Williamsburgh, Va., felt the stimulus caused by success in this business; and in the early spring of 1751, several gentlemen subscribed a sum of money and fitted out a small sloop called the "Experiment," for whaling along the southern coast. On the 9th of May, 1751, she returned with a valuable whale. This was the first vessel ever fitted for this pursuit from Virginia, and whether she continued for any length of time in the business is unknown. The encouragement of the first success undoubtedly caused another venture.

In the vicinity of New Bedford whaling probably commenced but little prior to 1760. In that year William Wood, of Dartmouth, sold to Elnathan Eldredge, of the same town, a certain tract of land, located within the present town of Fairhaven, and within three-quarters of a mile of the centre of the town on the banks of the Acushnet river,—"Always Excepting and reserving * * * that part of the same where the Try house and Oyl shed now stands."—How long these buildings had been standing at the date of this deed is unknown, but the fact of their being there is indisputable, and, as it was not the habit in those days to put up useless buildings, they were undoubtedly applied to the purpose for which they were built. That they were considered valuable property is evident from the fact of their being reserved. In 1765, four sloops, the Nancy, Polly, Greyhound and Hannah, owned by Joseph Russell, Caleb Russell and William Tallman, and from 40 to 60 tons burden, were employed in the whale fishery. In Ricketson's "History of New Bedford" is published a portion of a log-book of the whaling-sloop Betsey, of Dartmouth, in 1761. The early portion is missing, the first date commencing July 27. These small vessels usually sailed in pairs, and, so long as they kept in company, the blubber of the captured whales was divided equally between them. Hence the reports in which the captains' names are always given instead of the names of the vessels, which rarely occur, often return the vessels in pairs, with the same quantity of oil to each. The following are a few extracts from this journal as published: "August 2d, 1761, Lat. 45.54, long. 53.57. Saw two sperm-whales; killed one.—Aug. 6th. Spoke with John Clashery; he had got 105 bbls.; told us Seth Folger had got 150 bbls. Spoke with two Nantucket men; they had got one whale between them; they told us that Jenkins & Dunham had got four whales between them, and Allen & Pease had got two whales between them. Lat. 42.57. Sunday, August 9th. Saw sperm-whales; struck two, and killed them between us (naming their consort)—August 10th. Cut up our blubber into casks; filled 35 hhds., our partner filled 33 hhds. Judged ourselves to be not far from the Banks. Finished stowing the hold. August 20. Lat. 44 deg. 2m. This morning spoke with Thomas Gibbs, had got 110 bbls.; told us he had spoke with John Aiken, and Ephraim Delano, and Thomas Nye.—They had got no oil at all. Sounded; got no bottom. Thomas Gibbs told us we were but two leagues off the Banks." The Betsey probably arrived home about the middle of September. In 1762 she apparently made another voyage, though the journal up to the 2d of September is missing. On that date they spoke "Shubel Bunker and Benjamin Paddock." On the 3d of September they "Knocked down try-works." On the 15th they spoke Henry Folger and Nathan Coffin.

About this time a new element entered into antagonism with colonial whaling in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and vicinity. Scarcely had the colonists aided to wrest this fishery from the French, when the English governors, in their turn, strove to keep our vessels from enjoying its benefits. In the News Letter of August 8, 1765, is the following statement: "Tuesday one of the sloops which has been on the Whaling Business returned here. We hear that the Vessels employed in the Whale Fishery from this and the neighboring Maritime Towns, amounting to near 100 Sail, have been very successful this Season in the Gulph of St. Lawrence and Streights of Belle isle: having, 'tis said, already made upwards of 9,000 Barrels of Oil." But this very-colored report was speedily followed by another of a more sombre hue. In August 22, the same paper says: "Accounts received from several of our Whaling Vessels on the Labrador Coast, are, that they met with Difficulties in regard to their fishing, in Consequence of Orders from the Commanding Officers on that Station, a Copy of which are as follows:

"MEMORANDUM: In Pursuance of the Governor's Directions, all masters of Whaling Vessels, and others whom it may concern, are hereby most strictly required to observe the following Particulars, viz:

"1. To carry the useless Parts of such Whales as they may catch to at least Three Leagues from the Shore, to prevent the Damage that the neighboring Fishers for Cod, and Seal sustain by their being left on the Shore.

"2. Not to carry any Passengers from Newfoundland or the Labrador Coast to any Part of the Plantations.

"3. To leave the Coast by the first of November at farthest.

"4. Not to fish in any of the Ports or Coasts of Newfoundland lying between Point Richi and Cape Bonavista.

"5. Not to carry on any Trade or have any Intercourse with the French on any Pretence.

"6. In all your Dealings with the Indians, to treat them with the greatest Civility; observing not to Impose on their Ignorance, or to take Advantage of their Necessities. You are also on no Account to serve them with spirituous Liquors.

"7. Not to fish for any other than Whale on this Coast.

"Dated on board His Majesty's sloop Zephyr, at the Isle of Bois, on the Labradore Coast, the 21st July, 1765.

"JOHN HAMILTON."

The issue of November 18 reports that on account of this proclamation the vessels "are returning half loaded." It was the custom with many early whalemen, especially from the immediate vicinity of Boston, to go prepared for either cod or whale-fishery, and in the event of the failure of the one to have recourse to the other. All restrictions which are sustained by an armed force are liable to be made especially obnoxious by the manner of enforcement, and this was by no means a contrary case. It was not at all surprising then that the ensuing Season's fishing was only a repetition of the failure of that of 1765. "Since our last," says the News-Letter, "several Vessels are returned from the Whaling Business, who have not only had very bad Success, but also have been ill-treated by some of the Cruisers on the Labradore Coast."

Two ships had been fitted out from London, the Palliser and the Labradore, for the express purpose of trading, fishing and whaling on the coast of Labrador and in the Straits of Belle-isle. Capt. Charles Penn, who came out in them as pilot, left the Straits on the 9th of July, on his way to Newfoundland. On his passage he went on board quite a number of whaling-vessels, and reported that they had met with very poor success, had got only about twenty whales in the entire fleet. In consequence of this failure some of them had, according to the time-honored practice, gone to fishing for cod, but had been interrupted by an armed vessel and by the companys' ships (the Palliser and Labradore) and their catch all taken away from them save what their actual necessities required. This was done under the pretence that the whole coast was patented to "the company," and by virtue of orders issued by Hugh Palliser, "governor of Newfoundland, Anticosti, Magdalenes and Labradore." Pallisser's proclamation, which bore date of April 3d, 1766, specified that all British subjects whaling in that vicinity should choose places on shore where they should land, cut up their blubber, and make oil as they arrived, but not to select any place which was used in the cod-fishery. Whalemen from the plantations might take whales on those coasts, but were only permitted to land on some unoccupied place within the Gulf of St. Lawrence to cut up and try out their blubber; and it was particularly specified that they were not to make use of any place which was used by the British fishermen for the same or a similar purpose. Complaint having been made of the provincial whalemen in regard to their waste interfering with the cod-fishery, they were enjoined that they must carry the carcasses of the whales at least three leagues from the shore. No fishermen from the plantations were to be allowed to winter on Labrador. And then Capt. John Hamilton, "of H. M. sloop-of-war Merlin, Lieut. Gov. of Labradore," &c., issued his proclamation: "This is to give notice to all Whalers from the Plantations, that they are allowed to fish for Whales only, on the Coast of Labradore, that if they are found to have any other Fish on board, the Fish will be seized and they excluded the Benefit of Whale-fishery this season: and on no pretence to trade with the Indians; whatever they purchase will be confiscated, and after this Notice their Vessels liable to be seized," &c., &c. Capt. Hamilton's decree bore the date of June 25, 1766.

The result of these arbitrary measures was that the whalemen left those seas and went off the banks. The close of the season witnessed the return of the whaling fleet with but indifferent success. Naturally those interested (and this includes the wealthiest merchants and the most skillful mechanics as well as the most indefatigable mariners) felt aggrieved. It seemed scarcely in consonance with the colonial ideas of justice, crude as those notions appeared to the English nobility, that the beneficial results of a conquest which they almost single-handed had made, and for defraying the expense, of which England had declined any remuneration, should be diverted to the sole benefit of those alone who were residents of the British Isles. Merchants in London, too, whose heaviest and most profitable trade was with the provinces, joined their voices in denouncing this wrong. During the early winter the report came that Palliser's regulations were suspended until the ministry and Parliament had time to consider the subject. The matter had already, late in the last whaling season, been brought to the attention of the governor of Newfoundland, and he issued the following supplementary edict, which appeared in the Boston papers of January, 1767:

"By His Excellency Hugh Pallisser, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland, the Coast of Labradore and all the Territories dependent thereupon:

"Whereas a great many Vessels from His Majesty's Plantations employed in the Whale-Fishery resort to that part of the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the Coast of Labradore which is within this Government: and as I have been informed that some Apprehensions have arisen amongst them that by the Regulations made by me relating to the different Fisheries in those Ports, they are wholly precluded from that Coast:

"Notice is hereby given, That the King's Officers stationed in those Ports have always had my Orders to protect, assist and encourage by every Means in their Power, all Vessels from the Plantations employed in the Whale-Fishery, coming within this Government; and pursuant to his Majesty's Orders to me, all Vessels from the Plantations will be admitted to that Coast on the same Footing as they have ever been admitted in Newfoundland; the ancient Practices and Customs established in Newfoundland respecting the Cod Fishery, under the Act of Parliament in the 10th and 11th Years of William III., commonly called The Fishing Act, always to be observed.

"And by my Regulations for the Encouragement of the Whale Fishers, they are also under certain necessary Restrictions therein prescribed, permitted to land and cut up their Whales in Labradore: this is a Liberty that has never been allowed them in Newfoundland, because of the Danger of prejudicing the Cod-Fishery carried on by our Adventurer's Ships, and by Boat-Keepers from Britain, lawfully qualified with Fishing Certificates according to the aforementioned Act, who are fitted out at a very great Risque and Expense in complying with said Act, therefore they must not be liable to have their Voyages overthrown, or rendered precarious by any Means, or by any other Vessels whatever. And

"Whereas great numbers of the Whaling Crews arriving from the Plantations on the Coast of Labradore early in the Spring considering it as a lawless Country are guilty of all Sorts of Outrages before the Arrival of the King's Ships, plundering whoever they find on the Coast too weak to resist them, obstructing our Ship Adventurers from Britain by sundry Ways, banking amongst their Boats along the Coast which ruins the Coast-Fishery, and is contrary to the most ancient and most strictly observed Rule of the Fishery, and must not be suffered on any Account; also by destroying their Fishing-Works on Shore, stealing their Boats, Tackle and Utensils, firing the Woods all along the Coast, and hunting for and plundering, taking away or murdering the poor Indian Natives of the Country; by these Violences, Barbarities, and other notorious Crimes and Enormities, that Coast is in the utmost Confusion, and with Respect to the Indians is kept in a State of War.

"For preventing these Practices in future Notice is hereby given, That the King's Officers stationed in those Parts, are authorized and strictly directed, to apprehend all such Offenders within this Government, and to bring them to me to be tried for the same at the General Assizes at this Place. And for the better Government of that Country, for regulating the Fisheries, and for protecting His Majesty's Subjects from Insult from the Indians, I have His Majesty's Commands to erect Block Houses, and establish Guards along that Coast.

"This Notification is to be put in the Harbours in Labradore, within my Government, and through the Favour of His Excellency Governour Bernard, Copies thereof will be put up in the Ports within the Province of Massachusetts, where the Whalers mostly belong, for their Information before the next Fishing Season.

"Given under my Hand at St. John's in Newfoundland, this First Day of August, 1766. "HUGH PALLISSER,
By order of His Excellency,
"JNO. HORSENAILL."

Five Millions in a Bag.

John I. Blair, of Blairsville, N. J., is one of the most remarkable of the guests of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, at present. Though 80 years of age, his bearing is perfectly erect, and he is more active than many young fellows of 50 years. The Jersey town in which he lives, was founded by him and named in his honor, but he is known in the West as one of the most extensive railroad builders of the country.

He is a man of very large wealth and of very original methods. Many years ago, it is told of him, he was a partner of John B. Alley, another millionaire. They disagreed and separated. Some time after Alley sued him for something like two and a half millions.—When the trial day came Mr. Blair was not ready for some reason and he wanted a postponement. There was a battalion of lawyers in the case and a great deal of quibbling ensued. The court finally decided to grant the motion, but stipulated that a bond of double the amount of the alleged claim should be filed.

"The bond required will be $5,000,000, I understand?" said Mr. Blair, when that point had been reached.

The opposing counsel were quick to assure him that he had not overstated the amount.

"I expected there would be something of the kind necessary," said Mr. Blair quietly, "and so I brought this along."

"This" proved to be a black bag, which he had laid down on the floor near his chair when he came into court. He opened it, and stepping up to the bench took from it and spread before the judge $5,000,000 in government bonds.

"These will answer, I suppose," he inquired.

After the judge recovered from his amazement he said he believed they would. "But," he continued, "I will make you custodian of them, with the distinct understanding that none of them shall be used while it is a part of the bond."

"Your Honor need have no fear on that score," Mr. Blair responded, reassuringly. "I only brought in a few this morning for this purpose. These are some that I have no use for while the matter is pending."

It was some time after the millionaire had left the court room before the witnesses of the scene recovered from the stupor produced by the display of such princely wealth in such a matter-of-fact fashion.

Married People Would be Happier.

If home troubles were never told to a neighbor.

If expenses were proportioned to receipts.

If they tried to be as agreeable as in courtship days.

If each would try to be a support and comfort to the other.

If each remembered the other was a human being, not an angel.

If each was as kind to the other as when they were lovers.

If fuel and provisions were laid in during the high tide of summer work.

If both parties remembered that they married for worse as well as for better.

If men were as thoughtful for their wives as they were for their sweethearts.

If there were fewer silks and velvet street costumes, and more plain, tidy house-dresses.

If there were fewer "please darlings" in public and more common manners in private.

If masculine bills for Havanas and feminine ditto for rare lace were turned into the general fund until such times as they could be incurred without risk.

If men would remember that a woman cannot always be smiling who has to cook the dinner, answer the door-bell half a dozen times, and get rid of a neighbor who has dropped in, tend a sick baby, tie up the cut finger of a two-year old, tie up the head of a six-year old on skates, and get an eight-year old ready for school, to say nothing of sweeping, cleaning, dusting, etc. A woman with all this to contend with may claim it as a privilege to look and feel a little tired sometimes, and a word of sympathy would not be too much to expect from the man who, during the honeymoon, would not let her carry as much as a sunshade.—[N. Y. Mail and Express.

A Brilliant Prospect.

One day last fall a Boston purchaser of 150 city lots in a new Nebraska town, called Red City, might have been seen roaming over the unbroken prairie looking for them. At the door of a poineer's cabin sat an old man smoking a short pipe. Said the Boston man:

"I have come to see about my 150 lots in Red City."

"Yes: I thought so when you were a mile off. What about 'em?"

"Why, there's no city. The place isn't even surveyed."

"Guess it ain't."

"And the whole thing is a swindle?"

"Well, I dunno about that. Me and the old woman, and the blacksmith two miles down the road and his woman, have signed a petishun to have the national capital removed here, and if she comes, that 'ere property will take such a jump inside of a week that me and you kin jist lay back and slobber in wealth all the rest of our doggoned days."—News of Wall Street.

From Cabin Boy to Congressman.

Congressman Romeis, who defeated the brilliant Frank Hurd in Ohio, was born in Germany, came to this country when only ten years of age and began life as a cabin boy on one of the big steamboats of Lake Erie. From cabin boy he rose to porter, finally became a baggage agent on the Wabash Railroad, and he has still the general control of the baggage of that road. He is about fifty years of age, has a full broad German face, the lower part of which, with a beard of black, would be much like that of Ex-Speaker Keifer's. His forehead is high and broad, his complexion clear and his eyes, of a clear blue, are bright. He is tall and muscular and speaks with German accent.

Priest—"Tell me, Murphy, how came you by that black eye? Were you fighting, eh?" Murphy—"Well, indade, I won't decaive yer riverance. Mike O'Flaherty and mesilf had a little difference; but sure, if yer riverence only seen Mick's eye, now, throth, you'd say there was nothin' wrong with mine at all, at all."

Elijah—Say, Zeke, I heah yo' brudder married a rich heiress, am dat so? Zeke—Yes: she's wuth 'bout fi' millions. Elijah (surprised)—So much as dat? Zeke—It's fi' million or fi' hundred, I dunno which, but I know it's 'normous 'mount.

"Don't be a fool my dear," remonstrated a husband to his wife, who was letting her jaw swing loose in the breeze. "I won't, Mr. Jenkins, I won't," she answered; "people wouldn't know us apart if I did." He went right down town.

On the diffusion of education among the people rests the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions.

His Big Friend.

A crowd gathered on a wharf in San Francisco had an opportunity to see a dog rescue another dog from drowning and go about his work as intelligently as if he had been the trained officer of a humane society.

A small terrier dog fell from the stringer of the wharf into the bay. He swam around for some time in a circle and many plans were suggested for his rescue, but none of them proved practical. The little creature seemed doomed to a watery grave, for he was fast becoming exhausted. The female portion of the audience was much exercised and gave many expressions of pity.

Just at the moment that all hopes of saving the terrier were given up, the bark of a dog in the crowed attracted attention, and there appeared upon the stringer, in front of the wharf, a large Newfoundland.

He saw the little fellow in the water, and with a low wail he ran to and fro along the wharf for a moment or two, and then, to the surprise of every one present, he sprang into the water, and at once swam to the terrier.

Seizing him by the neck with his teeth, and after swimming about for some time, he sighted the new sea-wall extension, about a hundred yards distant, for which he headed.

Upon landing his burden on terra-firma, the Newfoundland gave two or three sharp barks, and seemed to be proud of what he had done. It was some time before the terrier was able to gain strength to walk away.

One of the witnesses of the strange sight patted the Newfoundland dog and said: "This dog is mine, and I would not take $1,000 for him at this moment."—[Our dumb animals.

Assab, a very small town on a bay at the southern extremity of the Red Sea, is said to be the hottest place in the world. Aden, 100 miles further East, has a terrible reputation for heat, but Assab is said to be hotter by some three grees. For four consecutive months thermometer readings at 9 A. M. averaged over ninety degrees, and during the whole time rarely fell below eighty-eight degrees.

"Mamma, what's a blank idiot?" "It's what I was when I got married. I used to have four new hats a year, but I'm awfully lucky to get one now."

He who loses hope may then part with anything.

Attend to it Now.

Many suffering people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into the grave, when by using Parker's Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming back to them.

"I am 63 years old; have been sick nearly all my life, and ought to know something about medicine by this time. I have used Parker's Tonic freely for more than a year, and consider it the best remedy I have ever known. In fact, I now find no other medicine necessary. For weakness, debility, rheumatism, and that distressing all-goneness and pain from which I suffered so long, it has no equal. I do not see how any one can afford to do without so valuable a medicine." MRS. HATTIE N. GRAVES, cor. East and Front streets, Providence, R. I.

Parker's Tonic.

[Prepared by Hiscox & Co., N. Y.]

Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at One Dollar.

Personal.

Owing to the extensive circulation of a letter published over my signature in the Democrat and Chronicle of Dec. 30, 1881, it is highly important the public should know how the letter was obtained.

During the months of January and February, 1881, I took seven bottles of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure from druggists having it on sale, and it do me no good; on the contrary, it seemed to irritate my disease, and I abandoned it, fully determined never to take any more. However, in May, my case being hopeless, as was supposed, I was importuned to try it again. I was decidedly opposed to it. When my pastor said he would go and see Mr. Warner and have him send Dr. Craig to the house to see me, I consented, and Dr. Craig called, and after examining me, said he could prepare a medicine that would cure me. He accordingly prepared me some medicine, and it helped me at once. Dr. Craig personally prepared every bottle of medicine I used until I fully recovered. Dr. Craig is the discoverer of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and at the time he prepared my medicine he was at work for Mr. Warner, manufacturing medicines, and I promised Dr. Craig if the medicine helped me I would give him a statement. I never recognized H. H. Warner as having anything to do with curing me. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure that I purchased of druggists having it on sale, did not seem to contain the potent principle that helped me. Every bottle that Dr. Craig prepared for me contained a powder and I consider the medicine worthless without that powder. Dr. Craig also cured H. H. Warner of Bright's disease, and that is how he came to manufacture medicine. I deem it a duty I owe to the public to make this statement, as Dr. Craig and his son have severed their connection with H. H. Warner.

(Signed) J. B. HENION, M. D.,
Rochester, N. Y., May 1, 1882

What better proof do you want that "Craig's Kidney Cure" is the best remedy for all diseases requiring a kidney remedy or blood purifier. CASWELL, MASSEY & Co., Wholesale Agents. There are two imitations in the market; the genuine is made only in Boston.

I DON'T WANT A DOCTOR!

I have tried them, and they have only swindled me. I have figured up what they cost me for the last four years, it was just $524.31. If I had it now it would be a fortune for me. This year my bill for medicine was only five dollars, for which I purchased six bottles of Sulphur Bitters. They cured me of Scrofula after suffering four years.—[P. J. Cummings, Troy, N. Y.

Every fox takes care of its tail.

The First Keen Twinge.

As the season advances, the pains and aches by which rheumatism makes itself known, are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rheumatism—we doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But the thousands benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urging others who suffer from rheumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.

An untried friend is like an uncracked nut.

For cleansing the throat and strengthening the voice, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable to singers and public speakers.

Honey is on his tongue and ice under it.

Banana—fall—bad sprain.
Rub—St. Jacob's Oil—kill pain.
Winter—zero—throat sore—
Red Star Cough Cure—cough no more.

A present is cheap, but love is dear.

Charles A. Roberts, of East Wilson, N. Y., had thirteen scrofulous ulcers on his face and neck. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them.

Don't blame the looking-glass if your face is ugly.

"There is nothing like Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to quickly cure a cold or relieve hoarseness." Written by Mrs. M. J. Fellows, Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

One cannot hide a brad awl in a bag.

Hon. J. M. McCullough, after using LACTART for twelve months, writes thus: "If I had the making of the laws governing labor, I would require employers to provide LACTART as a daily drink for their help, thus improving their mental and physical powers. It would prove a good financial investment.

Velvety, but with a sting.

Something that will quiet the nerves, give strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and purify and brighten the complexion, is what many persons would be very glad to obtain. Carter's Iron Pills are made for exactly this class of troubles, and are remarkably successful in accomplishing the ends desired, as named above. They are useful for both men and women. Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. See advertisement.

There is no family without a deformed member.

If faithfully used, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will remove the scrofulous taint in whatever form it may exist.

Your elbow is near but you cannot bite it.

KNOW THYSELF, by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

ONLY ONCE IN A GREAT WHILE

Does such a chance present itself as we offer to the LADIES. We have inaugurated a special sale of

HATS! HATS!

fully trimmed for Misses and Children at the Uniform price of

99 CTS.

This lot comprises Felt, Plush and Velvet Hats, and are genuine Bargains.

Hats in every Shape! Hats in every Style!

In order to reduce our Fall and Winter stock, we have marked goods down at less than cost.

A great opportunity affords itself to those desiring to buy a trimmed Hat or Bonnet NOW.

Great Mark Down in Feathers.

Great Mark Down in Trimmings.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

We have now a ready made stock of Mourning Bonnets in Silk and Crape. Also a line of ready made Crape Veils.

FLOWERS FOR EVENING WEAR A SPECIALTY.

WIDOW CAPS AND DRESS CAPS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THIS STORE WILL CLOSE AT 6 P. M. EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY UNTIL APRIL 1ST.

SCHREIER'S,

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment.

143 THAMES STREET.

COAL AND WOOD! COAL AND WOOD!

—AT—

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER'S,

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH, for Furnace use; LYKENS VALLEY, Fine Burning Red Ashes, CHESTNUT, Extra Size and Quality: Also Stove and Egg Sizes. WALNUT, OAK, MAPLE and PINE WOOD prepared for Open Grates, Air tight Stoves, and for kindlings.

PERRY WHARF 344 THAMES STREET.

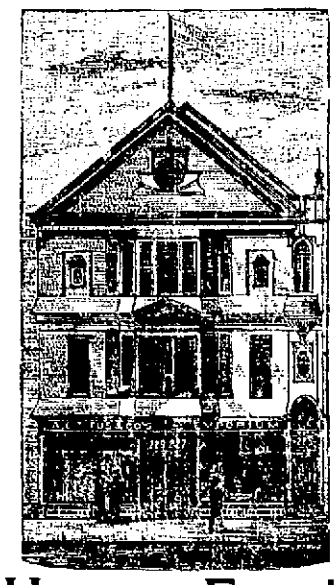
BUSINESS

Keeps rushing in, plainly indicating where the Dollars of keen-witted buyers go farthest in getting GOOD FURNITURE. We are giving the purchasing public thoroughly well made and reliable goods at reliable prices, and the steady drift of trade is the best clue as to where those prices are lowest. Try us.

E. P. MARSH,

101 & 103 THAMES STREET.

READ'S BLOCK.



The House Furnishers.

GREAT SPECIALTY!

COMPLETE OUTFITS

—FOR—

HOUSEKEEPERS.

EVERY FLOOR,

EVERY APARTMENT,

IN EVERY DETAIL,

Furnished Complete at the Emporium at a few hours notice, and prices were never so favorable. No trouble to show goods at the

EMPORIUM

—OF—

A. C. TITUS & CO.,

225 to 229 Thames St.

Newport County News.

MIDDLETOWN.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE—Samuel Engs has sold an undivided half of a lot of land bounded northerly on Green End avenue nearly opposite the southern terminus of Turner's Lane containing about four acres to Melville Bull for $525.00.

Katie Melville has sold to Melville Bull for $1.00 and other valuable considerations one undivided third of the David Melville Farm comprising about 40 acres.

The Providence Institution for Savings has sold to F. W. Smith seventeen acres of land on the east side of Vanclase avenue on the east shore in Middletown.

PORTSMOUTH.

INSTALLATIONS.—At a regular meeting of Grace Lodge No. 11. D. of R. on Tuesday evening District Deputy Grand Master John T. Brown, assisted by Charles L. Coggeshall as Grand Guardian, John O. C. Peckham as Grand Warden; Edward A. Coggeshall as Grand Secretary; John H. Chase as Grand Treasurer; and George A. Brown as Grand Marshal, installed the following officers into their respective chairs for the ensuing term:

N. G.—Clara J. Monroe,
Rec. Sec.—Charles Hazard.
Per. Sec.—John T. Brown.
Tres.—John B. Cornell.
R. S. to N. G.—Edward A. Coggeshall.
L. S. to N. G.—John H. Chase.
Con.—Mrs. John T. Brown.
War.—George A. Brown.
I. G.—Hannah Monroe.

The V. G. elect was passed for the present on account of sickness.

D. D. G. M. J. T. Brown will install the officers elect of Esther Lodge, No. 5., on Wednesday evening 13th, inst.

On Wednesday evening last D. D. G. M. Henry T. Easton accompanied by his board of officers viz.—William L. Tilley as G. War.; William Allen as G. Sec.; Joseph Pike as G. Tres.; Robert M. Pike as G. Herald; James E. Weaver as G. Mar.; Seth B. Hammett as G. Guide, installed the elective officers of Oakland Lodge, No. 32. I. O. of O. F. into their respective chairs for the ensuing term:

N. G.—Aibert S. Walker.
V. G.—Charles I. Coggeshall.
Rec. Sec.—Josiah C. Gifford.
Per. Sec.—Wm. M. Sisson.
Treas.—Wm. J. Barker.
R. S. to N. G.—Nathaniel Peckham.
L. S. to N. G.—William G. Gifford.
R. S. to V. G.—John O. C. Peckham.
L. S. to V. G.—James T. Barker.
Warden—John T. Brown.
Conductor—George A. Brown.
R. S. S.—James Manning Sisson.
L. S. S.—Alanson Spooner.
I. G.—Wm. D. C. Main.
O. G.—James Wyatt.
Chap.—Benjamin Wyatt.

As the installation was to be followed with a social and an oyster supper, the hall was filled to overflowing, so much so that it was thought to be the largest company ever present. The Newport orchestra, Mr. Mathers leader, discoursed some of its excellent and pleasing music, while Mr. Gillen, prompter, was no less appreciated, and the merry dance was enjoyed by both old and young. The supper was pronounced very good indeed. Mr. James Greer, florist from Newport, was present and supplied all who desired with button hole bouquet.

The grand officers seemed to feel very happy in the getting out to the hall, as this was the first time in three years they had been out without an accident of some kind.

PERSONAL.—Billy Parker who has been to Washington on a visit to his mother, arrived safely back, at Mr. Wm. D. C. Main's, last Saturday where he has been employed the past year.

Thursday morning brought us wintery weather, the mercury standing 6° above zero, the coldest yet.

TIVERTON.

TOWN COUNCIL.—The following bills were ordered paid: George E. Gray, surveyor of Highway District No. 9 (Manchester), $91; Gideon Manchester, services as draw tender of Stone Bridge, $25; Squire M. Chase, work on District No. 1 (Four Corners), $444.50; Benjamin C. Borden, for plans of "Quaker" road, $13; Alfred G. Springer, surveyor of Highway District No. 5 (Gardner), $56.40; Manuel F. Morris, services for buying horse, $2; Timothy T. Brayton, surveyor of Highway District No. 11 (King), $9.80; Joseph Durfee, for one cord of wood, $5.50; Andrew Whalon, blacksmith work on stone crusher, $3.68; Stephen T. Tripp, services for burying child, $2; David D. Humphrey, surveyor of Highway District No. 3 (Bridgeport), $23.85; John T. Cook, services as town clerk, $8.48; Mary Dwelly, semi-annual allowance, $13.

Voted. To authorize George C. Manchester, dealer in groceries and provisions, to furnish groceries to Hannah French to the value of $2 per week during the present month, if necessary, provided she continues to reside in this town while supplied.

Joseph Durfee, the candidate chosen at the last Town Council to fill the unexpired term of the Rev. Henry T. Arnold upon the school board, not accepting the election, John T. Cook was elected to serve until the next annual town meeting, and the clerk of the school board duly notified.

John T. Cook was chosen to take the school census, for the usual compensation.

Voted to rebate the tax on personal property assessed against Henry Schlegel, the money thus taxed having been invested in real estate, for which he is also taxed.

Charles E. Cook was appointed surveyor of highways in district No. 1, in place of Luther W. Wilcox, deceased.

Christopher White was appointed a committee to collect and examine all bills for work on the road in district No. 1 which have not been paid, and to report to the Town Council on the first Monday in February.

Peter Cook, having asked that the fence lately built by James L. Negus, in front of his house may be removed, it was voted that James L. Negus be invited to appear before the Town Council on the first Monday in February, and show cause why the fence should not be removed.

The petition of Henry Batson and others, asking that Patrick Timlin may be removed from the office of police constable, was received, and action thereon deferred to the first Monday in February.

Marriages.

In this city, 17th ult., by Rev. Chas. G. Gillilan, Miss Hilma C. Andverson to Mr. William H. Allen.

In this city, 21st ult., by S. Wilson Moran, Hattie K. Colyar, to Henry H. McLeod.

In this city, 24th ult., by Rev. Edgar F. Clark, William T. Lathrop to Miss Jessie Carpenter, both of this city.

In Anthony, 24th ult., by Rev. O. R. Hunt, Albert Cottrell, of this city, and Mrs. Mary Ann Palenthe, of Anthony.

Deaths.

In this city, 7th inst., John Sheehan, aged 87 years.

In this city, 1st inst., Mrs. Catharine Curtin, widow of the late Edward Curtin, aged 67 years.

In this city, 2d inst., Joanna, widow of the late Benjamin Peckham.

In this city, 3d inst., of diptheria, Elizabeth Kent, daughter of Fanny and the late Lambert G. Palmer, in the 9th year of her age.

In this city, 3d inst., Ida L., daughter of Stephen W., and Lila E. Gray, in the 7th year of her age.

In this city, 5th inst., Mary Delvalley, aged 40 years.

In this city, 2d inst., Joanna, widow of the late Benjamin Peckham, in the 68th year of her age.

And must we part with her, so fair
And speak the word adieu?
Can we no more her friendship share,
So cheering, pure and true?
Yes, we must part, but in the skies
We'll meet, and with her roam
Where purest friendship never dies,
In "mother's" heavenly home.

We miss her much—her vacant chair
Speaks tenderness and love,
And gently woos her friends to share
Her blessedness above.
Her children mourn in deepest grief
'Tho loss they must sustain,
But find in this a sure relief:
Their loss is mother's gain.

In Providence, 4th inst., Ann, widow of Hugh Fraser, aged 86; 4th inst., Margeret, widow of William Ryan, aged 79; 6th inst., Hope E. T., widow of Joseph M. Blake, aged 72; 6th inst., Richard Davis, aged 62.

In East Providence, 1st inst., Sally M., widow of John Fairbrother, in her 75th year, mother of Mrs. James A. Easterbrooks of this city.

Farewell mother, thou art gone where's no sorrow, pain nor fear; there's no parting farewell tear. We miss thy counsel and thy love, companionship so pure, but Faith gives hope we'll meet above, where life and love endure.

In Wickford, 4th inst., Jennie W., daughter of William B. and Mary A. Phillips.

In Pawtucket, 4th inst., James Heyworth, in his 75th year.

In Homer, N. Y., 25th ult., Mable A. infant daughter of Albert G. and Agnes Sheffield, aged 7 months.

In Coventry, 5th inst., Amira J., widow of Isaac G. Bowen, in her 83d year.

In Denver, Col. 7th inst., Herbert A., eldest son of Felix A. and Sarah B. H. Peckham, of Middletown, R. I., in the 29th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Providence, Woonsocket, and Westerly papers please copy.

A. C. Landers' Column.

LAMP

—AND—

OIL

DEPOT,

167

Thames Street,

COVELL'S BLOCK.

A. C. LANDERS

is now opening a large assortment of Fine Lamps with all the leading Burners and Shades.

A General Supply of Hand Lamps, Hall and Entry Lamps and Lanterns, German and American Student Lamps, and Candle Sticks of all descriptions.

A. C. LANDERS.

New Advertisements.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in amendment to, and alteration of chapter 15 of an Ordinance comprising the ordinances of the City of Newport, and to repeal previous amendments thereto:

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

ALL AMENDMENTS and alterations previously made to said chapter are hereby repealed, and said chapter 15 of said Ordinance, is hereby altered and amended so as to read as follows; and as so hereby altered and amended shall take effect immediately, namely:—

CHAPTER 15.

POLICE.

SECTION
1. Permanent Police force.
2. Special Police force.
3. Each member of Police to produce and to wear a uniform.
4. Each member to devote his whole attention to the department.
5. Chief of Police, his powers and his duties.
6. Chief of Police to keep a complaint book.
7. Captain of police; his duties.
8. Who shall act in place of captain in his absence.
9. Duties of members of police force.
10. Night Police to extinguish street gas lanterns.
11. Duties of police force in case of fire.
12. The day, how divided between the day and night forces.
13. Compensation of members of Police force.
14. Mayor may detail policemen for special services.
15. Pay of police while disabled, or during sickness.
16. Mayor, Chief of Police or captain may authorize members to act ununiformed for special purposes.
17. Members of police force while on duty not to drink intoxicating liquors, nor to enter places where liquors are kept for sale, except while in performance of duty.
18. Qualifications for appointment to police force.
19. Restriction as to making known information.

SECTION 1. The permanent Police officers of the city of Newport shall consist of thirty-four policemen, of whom one shall be captain of police and three others shall be sergeants of police.

SECTION 2. In addition to said permanent police there shall be such other policemen as the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, may see fit to appoint, to act as a reserve force and to serve severally only when specially called upon by the Mayor or the Chief of Police or in an emergency or for special service or to fill some vacancy in the permanent police force or constitute a temporary addition thereto, and to receive such compensation for the time of actual service only as the City Council may from time to time prescribe or see fit to allow, and to be called the Special Police Force.

SECTION 3. Each member of said permanent police force shall wear at all times except as hereinafter provided when on duty such uniform as the city council may from time to time designate.

SECTION 4. Each member of the permanent police force shall devote his whole time and attention to the business of the police department, and is expressly prohibited from following any other calling, or engaging in any other business; and, although certain hours are ordinarily allotted for the performance of duty, yet at all times he must be prepared to act immediately, whenever his services are required, by day or by night in every part of the city within or without the limits of his beat.

SECTION 5. The Mayor from time to time shall designate the members of the permanent police force who shall serve by day and compose the day police and also those who shall serve by night and compose the night police. The Chief of Police shall be the chief of the entire police force of the city. He shall have precedents and control of the department, its officers and members, but under and subject to the Mayor. He shall devote his whole time to the municipal affairs of the city, to preserve the peace, order and cleanliness therefor, and to this end he shall cause to be faithfully executed the laws of the State, the ordinances of the city and the orders of the mayor and the board of aldermen, touching such matters. He shall take prompt notice of all nuisances, impediments, obstructions and defects in the streets, lanes, alleys, courts, public places, and squares of the city, and shall remove the same or take all proper measures relating thereto, according to law. He shall be especially vigilant in detecting and prosecuting all offences in this city against the laws prohibiting gaming and houses of ill-fame. He shall cause legal proceedings to be instituted for the prosecution of all violations of the laws and ordinances within this city, and shall attend at stated hours, daily, at his office in the police station. He shall make a detailed report, quarterly, to the Mayor, of the business of the police department of the preceding quarter, stating therein the number of warrants issued by him and for what offences, and the number of convictions had therepon. He shall in the performances of all and singular the duties of his office, act under the advice and direction of the mayor.

SECTION 6. The Chief of Police shall keep in his office a book, called a complaint book, wherein shall be fully and clearly noted all complaints, which he may deem worthy of attention, made against any of the police force, and every formal complaint of a breach of the laws, or the good order or cleanliness of the city, and shall note under each such complaint as recorded, his action thereupon; and said books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the mayor, and members of the Board of Aldermen.

SECTION 7. The captain of police shall have immediate command of the night police. He shall be in attendance at the police station, daily, at the time appointed for the assembling of the night police, at which time he shall assign to each policeman his beat for the night. He shall keep a correct record of all persons arrested and committed to the police station, and of all persons who may lodge therein, stating the names of such persons and all other particulars of each case. He shall also keep an accurate record of the time of lighting and extinguishing the street lights, from day to day, and the number of the same that are used each night, and shall furnish a certified copy of such record, at the end of each month, to the city council, and a like copy to the corporation, person or persons who may have contracted with the city, for lighting the streets. He shall report promptly to the Chief of Police each morning all delinquencies of the night police, and all offences against the laws, and the substance of all reports made to him by the night police, for and during the previous night. He shall see that the provisions of this ordinance, and of all other ordinances, rules and regulations in relation to the night police, are duly enforced. And he shall perform all the duties of his office under the advice and direction of the Chief of Police.

SECTION 8. In the absence or the inability of the captain of the police, all the duties devolving upon him shall be discharged by such officer or other member of the permanent police force as the Mayor may designate for that purpose.

SECTION 9. In addition to the duties imposed upon such constables by the law and the statutes of this State, the police of this city shall faithfully observe, perform and discharge the following duties, to wit: Every policeman shall prevent the collection of any crowd in such numbers as to obstruct the convenient passage of peaceable persons through any public place, and shall arrest without a warrant and carry to the police station, any person who may be intoxicated or noisy and disorderly in any street or public place, any person who shall willfully raise a false alarm of fire, any person found under suspicious circumstances, and any person violating any law of the State or ordinance of this city; two or more policemen shall not go their rounds in company, unless specially ordered to do so by the chief of police, or the captain or officer in charge of the night police, and when they meet while on duty they shall not stop to talk or walk together; every policeman shall obey all orders and regulations coming from his superior officer or officers, or otherwise lawfully made and adopted; every night policeman while on parrol shall be constantly engaged, as far as may be, in passing through all the lanes, streets, wharves and public places of his beat, and shall not leave his beat unless in answer to a call for assistance, or by order of the captain; he shall carry a club, and such other arms as the mayor or chief of police may direct; but he shall not use a weapon except in urgent cases of self-defence; if he desires to be absent from duty during the night, he shall so state to the captain at least two hours time before the night force is stationed, and the captain, if he think proper, may grant his request and provide a substitute for him; he shall report to the captain every morning all offences against law which he has noticed during the previous night, and the names of all persons, as far as practicable, seen visiting or entering or coming out from any house known or suspected to be a house of ill-fame or a gambling house, and a description of every such person whose name he does not know and cannot ascertain. He shall examine in the night time all doors, gates, and low windows of dwellings and stores to see that they are properly secured, and if not, give notice to the inmates, if any, or if none, make the same fast and notify the owner in the morning. He shall watch vacant houses to prevent depredations, be vigilant to prevent fire; call the attention of abuttors to the state of their sidewalks when by snow, ice or other causes they are rendered dangerous. He shall note all nuisances, impediments, obstructions and defects in the streets, lanes, courts, or public places in the city, removing the same when practicable, or making report thereof without delay to the chief of police or captain of police.

SECTION 10. The night police, under the direction of the captain of police, shall extinguish the street gas lights.

SECTION 11. Whenever a fire breaks out in the night time, the entire police force, except the night police, then on patrol, shall if practicable, promptly repair to the place of the fire, and shall there report for orders to the mayor or to the police officer next highest in rank there present.

SECTION 12. The night police shall daily assemble at the police station, so as to enter upon the duties of the night at six o'clock p. m. They shall, during the night and until the hour of their release in the morning, patrol the city in such numbers or divisions, for and during such hours and with such intervals or periods of waiting or attendance at the police station as the mayor shall from time to time prescribe; and they shall be released from duty at seven o'clock a. m., during the period from May first to November first every year, and at eight o'clock a. m., during the residue of every year, but not before said hours. During said hours of duty, and while not on patrol, each night policeman shall be all the time in or about the police station, ready to perform any service that may be necessary or desirable. The day police shall serve on duty from seven o'clock a. m. until six o'clock p. m., each and every day.

SECTION 13. The annual compensation of the members of the permanent police force shall be as follows, payable monthly, to wit: The captain of the police, eight hundred, twenty-one and twenty-five one-hundredths dollars per year; sergeants of the police, each seven hundred and seventy-five and sixty-two hundredths dollars per year; and all other members of the police force, except the chief of police, seven hundred and thirty dollars per year each. No extra compensation shall be paid. All fees and penalties, including witness fees in all criminal cases and complaints, and in all cases in which the city is a party, received by any member of the police force, shall be paid by such member into the city treasury, and an account thereof, rendered under oath to the city clerk, before he shall be entitled to receive his monthly pay.

SECTION 14. The mayor may direct and detail any policeman or policemen to perform special and extra services, at the request and for the particular benefit of individuals; provided that such services shall be rendered without expense to the city.

SECTION 15. Every policeman, captain of police, or sergeant of police who shall be disabled while in the discharge of his duty, shall be entitled to his pay until his return to service, provided the disability shall be certified by the city physician, or with the approval of the mayor, by some other physician, and shall not continue for more than two months; but he shall always receive his pay for as long a term of disability as the city council upon the recommendation of the mayor may direct. In all cases of other or ordinary sickness or disability he shall have pay for not exceeding five days thereof, upon the certificate of the chief of police or of the captain of police, and for fifteen days additional and no longer, upon the written order of the mayor.

SECTION 16. The mayor, chief of police or the captain of police may in their discretion authorize the policemen of their command to act ununiformed for any special purpose.

SECTION 17. No member of the police force shall in the police station or elsewhere, while on duty, drink any kind of intoxicating liquors, or except while in the immediate performance of his duty enter any place in which intoxicating drinks are sold, kept for sale, or furnished.

SECTION 18. No person shall be eligible to the office of captain of police, sergeant of police or policeman unless he be in sound and vigorous health, energetic and courageous, of temperate and industrious habits, peaceable and courteous in his manner, neat and cleanly as to his person and his dress, respectful and obedient to his superiors, zealous apparently for the discharge of his duties, and able to read and write the English language; and before the appointment of any new member of the permanent police force, he shall furnish the mayor with a certificate of the city physician or of some other physician approved by the mayor, that he is physically qualified to perform the duties of the office. And no new member shall be appointed to the permanent police force from and after the first appointments under the ordinance, who is over 40 years of age.

SECTION 19. No member of either the permanent police force or the special police forces, shall communicate any information respecting orders or regulation or any other business of the department, or any information the making known of which would be detrimental to the public service, to any person outside of the police department, except by special permission of a superior officer.

[Passed January 4, 1886.]
A true copy
Attest:
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
City Clerk.
1-9-3w

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 4, 1886.

ON the petition, in writing, of Fanny Palmer, of Newport, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

LAMBERT G. PALMER,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to herself or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX N. BARKER,
Probate Clerk.
1-9

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 4, 1886.

JOHN W. TAYER, Guardian of the person and estate of

ANN JANE CARD,

of full age, of Newport, presents his first account with the estate of said Ann, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
Probate Clerk.
1-9

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 4, 1886.

PATRICK H. HORGAN, Guardian of the person and estate of

THOMAS SHEA,

of full age, of Newport, presents his first account with the estate of said Thomas, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX N. BARKER,
Probate Clerk.
1-9

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January, 4, 1886.

SETH SWINBURNE, Administrator with will annexed on the estate of

GEORGE COMSTOCK,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his third account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
Probate Clerk.
1-9

To the heirs at law of Henry F. Greene, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs at law of Henry F. Greene, late of Portsmouth, R. I., deceased, that the distributive shares of the personal property, whereof the said Henry F. Greene, died, seized and possessed, will be ready for distribution at the late residence of said deceased, in said Portsmouth, on the 26th day of January, 1886,

ABBY E. GREENE,
Administratrix.
1-9

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO.

On and after Monday, Oct. 12th,

Steamers of this line will leave Newport for Providence, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport at 4 P. M.

☞ Stop at Conanicut Park and Prudence Park, Tuesdays and Fridays only. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the trips will be made direct (without stop) due in Providence at 9.50 A. M., and in Newport at 5.50 P. M.

The popular, fast, warm and comfortable steamer City of Newport has been fitted expressly for winter travel making this route the most comfortable, quickest, cheapest and only direct line. Connections at Providence for Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford and New York.

All freight must be delivered at the wharf thirty minutes before steamers leave to insure shipment on day of receipt.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.
N. F. HALLETT, Supt.

New Advertisements.

SECTION 11. Whenever a fire breaks out in the night time, the entire police force, except the night police, then on patrol, shall if practicable, promptly repair to the place of the fire, and shall there report for orders to the mayor or to the police officer next highest in rank there present.

SECTION 12. The night police shall daily assemble at the police station, so as to enter upon the duties of the night at six o'clock p. m. They shall, during the night and until the hour of their release in the morning, patrol the city in such numbers or divisions, for and during such hours and with such intervals or periods of waiting or attendance at the police station as the mayor shall from time to time prescribe; and they shall be released from duty at seven o'clock a. m., during the period from May first to November first every year, and at eight o'clock a. m., during the residue of every year, but not before said hours. During said hours of duty, and while not on patrol, each night policeman shall be all the time in or about the police station, ready to perform any service that may be necessary or desirable. The day police shall serve on duty from seven o'clock a. m. until six o'clock p. m., each and every day.

SECTION 13. The annual compensation of the members of the permanent police force shall be as follows, payable monthly, to wit: The captain of the police, eight hundred, twenty-one and twenty-five one-hundredths dollars per year; sergeants of the police, each seven hundred and seventy-five and sixty-two hundredths dollars per year; and all other members of the police force, except the chief of police, seven hundred and thirty dollars per year each. No extra compensation shall be paid. All fees and penalties, including witness fees in all criminal cases and complaints, and in all cases in which the city is a party, received by any member of the police force, shall be paid by such member into the city treasury, and an account thereof, rendered under oath to the city clerk, before he shall be entitled to receive his monthly pay.

SECTION 14. The mayor may direct and detail any policeman or policemen to perform special and extra services, at the request and for the particular benefit of individuals; provided that such services shall be rendered without expense to the city.

SECTION 15. Every policeman, captain of police, or sergeant of police who shall be disabled while in the discharge of his duty, shall be entitled to his pay until his return to service, provided the disability shall be certified by the city physician, or with the approval of the mayor, by some other physician, and shall not continue for more than two months; but he shall always receive his pay for as long a term of disability as the city council upon the recommendation of the mayor may direct. In all cases of other or ordinary sickness or disability he shall have pay for not exceeding five days thereof, upon the certificate of the chief of police or of the captain of police, and for fifteen days additional and no longer, upon the written order of the mayor.

SECTION 16. The mayor, chief of police or the captain of police may in their discretion authorize the policemen of their command to act ununiformed for any special purpose.

SECTION 17. No member of the police force shall in the police station or elsewhere, while on duty, drink any kind of intoxicating liquors, or except while in the immediate performance of his duty enter any place in which intoxicating drinks are sold, kept for sale, or furnished.

SECTION 18. No person shall be eligible to the office of captain of police, sergeant of police or policeman unless he be in sound and vigorous health, energetic and courageous, of temperate and industrious habits, peaceable and courteous in his manner, neat and cleanly as to his person and his dress, respectful and obedient to his superiors, zealous apparently for the discharge of his duties, and able to read and write the English language; and before the appointment of any new member of the permanent police force, he shall furnish the mayor with a certificate of the city physician or of some other physician approved by the mayor, that he is physically qualified to perform the duties of the office. And no new member shall be appointed to the permanent police force from and after the first appointments under the ordinance, who is over 40 years of age.

SECTION 19. No member of either the permanent police force or the special police forces, shall communicate any information respecting orders or regulation or any other business of the department, or any information the making known of which would be detrimental to the public service, to any person outside of the police department, except by special permission of a superior officer.

[Passed January 4, 1886.]
A true copy
Attest:
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
City Clerk.
1-9-3w

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 4, 1886.

ON the petition, in writing, of Fanny Palmer, of Newport, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

LAMBERT G. PALMER,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to herself or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX N. BARKER,
Probate Clerk.
1-9

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 4, 1886.

JOHN W. TAYER, Guardian of the person and estate of

ANN JANE CARD,

of full age, of Newport, presents his first account with the estate of said Ann, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
Probate Clerk.
1-9

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 4, 1886.

PATRICK H. HORGAN, Guardian of the person and estate of

THOMAS SHEA,

of full age, of Newport, presents his first account with the estate of said Thomas, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX N. BARKER,
Probate Clerk.
1-9

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January, 4, 1886.

SETH SWINBURNE, Administrator with will annexed on the estate of

GEORGE COMSTOCK,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his third account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,
Probate Clerk.
1-9

To the heirs at law of Henry F. Greene, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs at law of Henry F. Greene, late of Portsmouth, R. I., deceased, that the distributive shares of the personal property, whereof the said Henry F. Greene, died, seized and possessed, will be ready for distribution at the late residence of said deceased, in said Portsmouth, on the 26th day of January, 1886,

ABBY E. GREENE,
Administratrix.
1-9

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO.

On and after Monday, Oct. 12th,

Steamers of this line will leave Newport for Providence, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport at 4 P. M.

☞ Stop at Conanicut Park and Prudence Park, Tuesdays and Fridays only. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the trips will be made direct (without stop) due in Providence at 9.50 A. M., and in Newport at 5.50 P. M.

The popular, fast, warm and comfortable steamer City of Newport has been fitted expressly for winter travel making this route the most comfortable, quickest, cheapest and only direct line. Connections at Providence for Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford and New York.

All freight must be delivered at the wharf thirty minutes before steamers leave to insure shipment on day of receipt.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.
N. F. HALLETT, Supt.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, *In General Debility and Emaciation.*

Is a most valuable food and medicine when the appetite is poor, and the ordinary food does not seem to nourish the body. This is easily digested and assimilated and gives strength and vigor to the enfeebled body.

Don't spit in the well; you may yet drink from it.

When Cowper wrote of tea as the cup that cheers, he had never heard of Baker's Breakfast Cocoa. Tea cheers for the time being, but Cocoa cheers one through life. There is nothing more refreshing or nothing upon which a man can do a better day's work than Baker's Breakfast Cocoa. Like all good things, it must be treated with proper consideration, and pains must be taken with the making. When it is made as it should be, it is the most refreshing and delightful beverage in the world.

For convenience and economy LACTART surpasses all other acid beverages and as a healthful cooling summer drink it has no superior. All druggists.

New Advertisements.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

25TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum, on all deposits, (entitled thereto,) will be paid on and after January 15th, 1886, in accordance with the by-laws.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN,
Treasurer.
Newport, Jan. 8, 1886.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE,

Tuesday, Jan. 12, '86, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

at the

MONTGOMERY PLACE,

known as the Rocks.

WILL be sold Easy Chairs, Tables, Rugs, Billiard Table, Bureaus, Chamber Sets, China and Glass ware, Steel Engravings, &c.

Drags will leave Market Square at 10 o'clock on the day of sale. Persons wishing to attend can be furnished ticket by calling on the auctioneer. The house will be heated.

THOMAS BURLINGHAM,
Auctioneer.
1-9-1w

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK.

AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held Tuesday, January 5th, 1886, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz:

James C. Swan, Howard Smith,
Augustus Goffe, Nicholas Underwood,
Harwood E. Reed.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, James C. Swan was re-elected President and N. Underwood, Cashier.

N. UNDERWOOD,
Cashier.
January 8, 1886.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

PARTIES WILL LEAVE BOSTON

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1886,

AND

THURSDAY, MARCH, 11, 1886.

—FOR—

A Grand Tour of 44 Days.

THROUGH

MEXICO

With visits to Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Leon, Silao, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Tula, Toluca, Puebla, Cholula, Orizaba, and to many other places of picturesque and historic interest; in addition to TEN DAYS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO. A special train of Pullman Palace Hotel Cars. Special sight-seeing advantages, and entire freedom from the ordinary cares of travelling.

In addition to the above a party will leave Boston, Thursday, February 11, for the FOURTH AND LAST WINTER EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA.

W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

☞ Send for descriptive circular.

W. RAYMOND,
296 Washington St. (opposite School St.),
BOSTON, MASS.
1-9-2w

Providence Store.

Christmas Presents

AT LOW PRICES!!!

DOLLS!

In Endless Variety.

TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Chinaware, Picture Frames, Albums, Dressing Cases, Mirrors, Pocket Books, and Hand Bags,

All 25 per cent. less than the same goods can be purchased elsewhere.

Handkerchiefs.

50 doz. Gents White Linen Hdkfs., at 5c. each, or 50c. a dozen.

65 doz. Gents, extra fine linen Handkerchiefs, at 95c. a dozen, actually worth $1.50.

25 doz. Ladies Embroidered Hdkfs. at 10c. each, usually sold for 20c.

Silk Handkerchiefs at 25c., 37c., 45c., 62c., 75c., 87½c., and $1.00. All 25 per cent. under value.

Silk Mufflers at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.25. Just the thing for your gentlemen friends.

O'Gorman & Sweeney.

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday, Jan. 12

GRAND

Pantomine Celebration

THE UNRIVALLED

Tony Denier

Pantomine Co.

OLIO SUPERB SPECIALTY OLIO

And screamingly funny silent burlesque, the

WILD WEST.

Buffalo Bill's last miss or the adventures of Humpty Dumpty among the Indians.

Operatic Orchestra. Military Band.

PRICES AS USUAL.